

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1914,

ON THE

BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

AND

EVESHAM,

FECKENHAM AND PERSHORE

RURAL DISTRICTS,

WITH GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

THEREON.

BY

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PRINTED BY FEARNSIDE AND MARTIN,

BRIDGE STREET,

PERSHORE AND EVESHAM.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Corporation of Evesham, and the Evesham, Feckenham and Pershore Rural District Councils.

MR. MAYOR MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Reports for the year 1914, and, as usual, preface them, with some "General Observations" applicable to all your districts.

Standardised Death-rate.

In Table I. dealing with the Vital Statistics of your respective districts, you will notice that there is a column headed "Standardised death-rate": as this appears for the first time a few explanatory remarks seem called for. In May, 1913, the "Superintendent of Statistics" in the "General Register Office," forwarded to me as County Medical Officer of Health factors for correcting the general death-rates in each district in the County.

The factor for correction is the figure by which crude death-rates should be multiplied, in order to correct differences of age and sex constitution of population.

When the net death-rate of each district is multiplied by the respective "factor" sent, a death-rate is arrived at which is strictly comparable with the Standardised death-rate of any other district.

The following Table A gives the "net death-rates," "the factors," and the "standardised death-rates" of your respective districts for 1914.

TABLE A.

Districts.	Net Death rate.	Factor.	Standardised Death rate.
Evesham Borough	13·2	·9843	12·9
Evesham Rural District	11·1	·8602	9·5
Feckenham Rural District ..	11·9	·8553	10·1
Pershore Rural District	12·8	·8209	10·5

*Compulsory Notification of
Measles, German Measles (Rubeola), and Whooping Cough.*

On several occasions I have pointed out that Measles is not now "notifiable" in your districts, although at one time it was so in the Boroughs of Evesham and Kidderminster, and Malvern district. These Authorities, however, rescinded these Orders, with the approval of the Local Government Board, as the system of notification under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, which required *Notification of every case*, did not prove to be of a value commensurate with the expense involved, under the circumstances of administration hitherto adopted.

I have already passed several printers' "proofs" of these reports, but the Local Government Board issued a circular to Town Clerks and Clerks of District Councils on 31st March, 1915, to which I am able to direct your special attention, as these "General Observations" were not sent to the printer until after the reports on your respective districts were published.

In this circular the Board say

"Representations have been made to the Board by some local
"authorities in favour of a system under which notification to
"the Medical Officer of Health would be required of the *first case in*
"*a household attended by a Medical Practitioner, and of each case in*
"*the household by the Parents of the Patients.* . . . The
"Board have decided that at the present time they will not issue
"a general order, but . . . state that they are willing
"to comply with an application from any Sanitary Authority for
"an order making the above system applicable to cases of
"these diseases occurring in their district, and providing that when
"a notification is received, the Medical Officer of Health, or an
"Officer of the Sanitary Authority acting under his instructions
"shall make such enquiries, and take such steps as are necessary or
"desirable for investigating the nature of the case, and the source
"of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for
"removing conditions favourable to infection. The Board would
"also propose to include in the Order a Clause empowering
"the Sanitary Authority to provide or contract for the provision
"of medical and nursing assistance for the poorer classes of the
"district who are suffering from any of these diseases.

The Board "request that the Sanitary Authority will take the
"matter into their consideration and will inform the Board if they
"are desirous of obtaining the powers above indicated in regard to
"these diseases.

Let me first consider the nature of Measles, which unfortunately it is customary to treat too lightly: and which is a mistake, as it is sometimes very fatal, and causes more deaths than Scarlatina and

Diphtheria combined, and is frequently complicated by Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Measles is infectious for at least 48 hours before the rash appears. During this stage, it will readily infect susceptible persons—particularly children—and almost all young children who have not had it, are liable to it.

The chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (Dr. Newsholme) in his Annual Report for 1913-14 p. xlix et seq) discusses "Measles," and the following extracts bear upon the question now under consideration:

"Local extension to Measles of the duty of compulsory notification under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889, and such action as has been taken after notification, have not been successful in preventing the spread of the disease. This is owing, in part, to the fact that Medical Men commonly are not called in to attend cases in the earlier stages of an epidemic, and consequently the disease may have already obtained a considerable hold on the community before cases of it are notified. . . . Under any circumstances the control of Measles must continue to be extremely difficult, but combined effort, including all the following lines of action, promises the greatest measure of success attainable with our present knowledge of the disease. Similar remarks apply to Whooping Cough, which is also included in the following suggestions. The notification of Measles, necessitates also the notification of German Measles, owing to the difficulty in distinguishing the two diseases."

Dr. Newsholme goes on to say "It should be the duty of the Sanitary Authority to arrange for such visits to be made to each house in which a case, or suspected case of these diseases has been notified, as are necessary to ascertain the nature of the disease, to ensure adequate attendance on the patient, and the best available means of isolation. In order that the last-named duty may be fulfilled, each Sanitary Authority should be empowered to employ such additional medical or nursing assistance as is required, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with these diseases, and to the prevention of their spread."

"The obligation of medical notification of first cases seen by a doctor is proposed, notwithstanding past failures of compulsory notification of all cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, because without it the duty of notification by parents cannot be rendered effective, and in view of the fact that it is now proposed that this notification of first cases seen by doctors shall be made part of an efficient machinery of domiciliary supervision by health visitors, nurses, &c."

"The notifications by parents and guardians can only be utilised if there is an efficient machinery for domiciliary visitation. With such machinery there is every reason to expect that the fatality, if not also the prevalence of these diseases can be reduced. . . .

"It is only by visits, when necessary, for the purposes of diagnosis—and by the giving of advice, and of nursing and medical aid as needed—sup-

“plemented by Hospital provision in selected cases, and especially for the earlier cases in an outbreak, that greater success than has hitherto been secured, can be expected. The adoption of the above co-ordinated scheme presents great possibilities of saving of life, even if the number of cases of Measles be not diminished.”

I have caused the last paragraph to be printed in italics in order to specially call attention to the fact that the provision of nursing, together with a certain amount of hospital accommodation are ~~an~~ necessary if compulsory notification of Measles is to be successful.

Neither of your Isolation Hospitals possess any accommodation for Measles, and under the serious financial responsibilities which the War entails, I cannot advise you to provide it. Furthermore, the trained nurses working in your districts are regrettably few, and their time is so fully occupied that they would not have sufficient time for the work, even if you could arrange terms with their employers for them to do so. For instance, the only trained nurses in your respective districts reside in the following places, viz. :

in Evesham Borough.

at Broadway and Rous Lench (Evesham Rural District.)

at Fladbury, Little Comberton and Spetchley (Persnore Rural District.)

and at Feckenham, Crabbs Cross and Astwood Bank (Feckenham Rural District.)

The question of providing Lady Health Missioners for the whole County has been under the consideration of the County Public Health and Housing Committee, but for *various reasons* (which I cannot mention here) it has been postponed.

The death-rate from Measles in England and Wales for 1913 was 28 per 100,000, for London 34, and for England and Wales (less 241 towns) was 20, and consequently every *practicable* effort should be made to reduce it, but as matters stand at the present time, I cannot advise you to make application to the Local Government Board for an Order making Measles, German Measles, or Whooping Cough compulsorily notifiable.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.

I am glad to say that your districts have for years past been very free from Typhoid Fever, and a solitary case in Persnore Rural District was the only one notified in 1914.

Many years ago this disease was endemic in the Borough of Evesham, but the energetic manner in which the Corporation have swept away insanitary conditions accounts for the prolonged freedom that has been experienced.

The danger of the "Typhoid carrier"—*i.e.* a person who is not ill, but carries the germ, and infects other people—is doubtless well-known to you.

The part "Flies" play in spreading the disease by carrying on their legs and feet, thousands of death-dealing germs, is common knowledge, and one which Sanitary Authorities have powers to mitigate. The best way to prevent fly breeding, is to see that premises are kept scrupulously clean, and to direct Sanitary Inspectors to require householders to prevent accumulations of rubbish, filth, manure, &c., in the proximity of houses, especially during the Summer months.

The following domestic rules should be acted upon:—

1. Kill off flies as they appear. 2. Screen all food (especially milk) and remove all scraps and crumbs from the table immediately after every meal. 3. Do not place any animal or vegetable refuse in the dustbin, as flies breed in this. 4. Always keep a dustbin covered and the contents dry. 5. Burn all animal and vegetable refuse, and tea leaves in the kitchen fire. 6. Do not allow any accumulation of dust, manure or rubbish, to remain about the house.

The precise way in which flies act as carriers of disease, and the solution of a number of problems relative to life history of flies is still receiving careful investigation. The results so far obtained afford no support to the belief that house flies hibernate in this country in the adult state, and the problems as to the manner in which the interval between one fly season and another is bridged over, still remains unsolved.

Recent experiences of the protection afforded by "anti-typhoid inoculation" of the British Expeditionary Forces have been so remarkable that I trust I may be excused for submitting certain statistics connected with it. Between the commencement of the War, in 1914, and the middle of January, 1915, there were in the Expeditionary Forces only 212 cases of Typhoid Fever (a state of things without parallel in previous wars) and 201 were not protected men. Of these 201, 173 had not been inoculated at all, 28 had received one inoculation, or had not been inoculated for a period of over two years. Of the 212 men there were only 11 who had been inoculated. Moreover, among them were 22 deaths, and all these deaths have been non-inoculated, and not a single man had died of Typhoid Fever in the British Expeditionary Force who had been inoculated.

Anti-typhoid inoculation is not so "lasting" as vaccination, and I do not suggest that the civil population should systematically carry it out, but I do advise that in localities where Typhoid Fever threatens, recourse should be had to this undoubted prophylactic.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ("Spotted Fever").

As this disease is now occurring in many parts of England, including Worcestershire, and the public have very erroneous ideas about it, particularly with regard to its infectivity, I submit a leaflet I recently compiled by direction of the County Council, which is based upon an authoritative memorandum just issued by the Local Government Board.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS ("SPOTTED FEVER.")*Incidence of the Disease.*

Cerebro-spinal Fever is not of rare occurrence in the United Kingdom. From time to time outbreaks have occurred in England and Wales, and at the present time many cases have been notified, and numerous deaths have occurred.

It may occur in epidemic form affecting not only children, but especially young soldiers in Camps or Barracks. It is therefore essential to devise measures to limit spread from introduced cases, before the disease becomes epidemic.

Seasonal incidence of the disease has not been marked, but there has been some increased prevalence in winter and still more in the spring.

Clinical Features of the Disease.

The differential diagnosis of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, especially from conditions classed as "Influenza," is important. The disease is often characterised by profound disturbance of the central nervous system.

If the typical headache, and vomiting, delirium alternating with apathy, retraction of head, rigidity of limbs, and increased surface sensitiveness and purpuric rash are present, no difficulty occurs, but atypical cases are not uncommon which render identification difficult. The disease has been mistaken for Sunstroke, Enteric Fever, Influenza Pneumonia or Sore-throat.

For this reason a Medical Practitioner should be called in immediately the patient sickens.

Mode of Spread of the Disease.

The disease has a much more restricted infectivity than Smallpox, and very frequently only one member of an invaded family develops definite symptoms, though exceptions to this are not uncommon. The "germ" may be found in the secretions of the back of the nose and throat and in the spinal fluid. A large proportion of persons who harbour this "germ" may either remain unaffected, or suffer

only from a slight throat catarrh; such persons may transmit the disease to others. This is especially likely to happen when there is fondling of children, or kissing. In the absence of further knowledge it cannot be said that there are not other modes of infection.

The history of outbreaks shows, that they are usually associated with overcrowding of civil or military populations. The spread of the disease is usually associated with lack of cleanliness and ventilation.

Notification of the Disease.

Every case of this disease must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district, in which it occurs; and it is the duty of the Medical Practitioner to state on the certificate the age and sex of the patient, and the date of the onset of the disease.

Isolation of Patients.

The isolation of the patient should be secured, and skilled nursing should be provided.

It is important to have a separate room or Ward available at the local Isolation Hospital.

Disinfection.

During the patient's illness, precautions in regard to throat-secretions, handkerchiefs, towels, feeding utensils, &c., should be taken, similar to those for Diphtheria.

When the sick room is vacated, it should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, and the patient's clothing, pillows, bed-clothes and bedding, should be subjected to disinfection by steam.

Investigation of Sources of Infection.

The patient is not the only source of infection. Persons in close communication ("contacts") in the same house may become active "carriers" of the infecting organism in their noses and throats, although they themselves remain in apparent health, or suffer only from a slight pharyngeal catarrh.

It is most important that the possibility of healthy "carriers" acting as agents of infection, should be borne in mind.

Contacts should abstain from kissing or fondling children, and during their period of probation, they should not frequent any crowded assembly; but may take exercise in the open-air. All child contacts must be excluded from School. Visitors should not be entertained.

The duration of infectivity of "contacts" is doubtful. It will be a useful rule to regard them as possibly infective for three weeks from the date of the last association with the patient, unless swabs taken from the naso-pharynx fail to show the presence of the special "germ."

The bacteriological examination of "Swabs" of persons likely to act as "carriers" should be undertaken. All bacteriological tests which Medical Practitioners consider necessary will be undertaken by the County Bacteriologist (Shirehall, Worcester) without charge, and the requisite swabs can be obtained from the District Medical Officers of Health.

General Preventive Measures.

In the presence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, the nearest approach to open-air life should be aimed at, especially for all contacts.

In view of the known association of Cerebro-Spinal Fever with overcrowding, insufficient ventilation, and cleanliness, the avoidance of these conditions becomes a matter of prime importance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(Inflammation of the Eyes in Infants under 21 days old.)

In February, 1914, the Local Government Board made Regulations under S. 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, "providing for the compulsory notification by Medical Practitioners and Certified Midwives of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum commencing in infants within 21 days from the date of their birth, on whom they are in attendance."

Only 1 case was notified during 1914, and this occurred in Feckenham Rural District.

About 5 years ago I submitted a scheme to you for dealing with cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum which may occur in your districts, a disease generally due to purulent discharges from the mother getting into babies' eyes at birth, and which accounts for one-tenth of all cases of blindness, and at least one-third of the blindness in inmates of British Blind Schools.

Each of you adopted this scheme, and with the approval of the Local Government Board the disease was made locally "notifiable" some years before the Board's Order of February, 1914, was issued. As a sequel, you authorised me to procure the assistance of trained nurses to carry out the prophylactic application of weak silver solution to affected children's eyes as circumstances required, and if directed by a Doctor. Your adoption of this scheme has, I have little doubt, already saved several infants from blindness.

Tuberculosis.

My last Annual Report contained a lengthy explanation of the Scheme which the County Council are carrying out for dealing with cases of Tuberculosis which occur in Worcestershire among either insured or non-insured persons. On reference to that report it will be seen, that not only "domiciliary" treatment, but also "Institutional Treatment" (at Sanatoria and Dispensaries) is in operation.

"Institutional Treatment" has been carried out to a large extent, in consequence of arrangements the County Council made with the Managing Committee of Knightwick Sanatorium, and some local Isolation Hospital Committees: and this form of treatment will be possible even to a greater extent in the near future, as the number of "beds" will be increased almost immediately.

A class of Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients which as yet has not been dealt with to any great extent, are those in an "advanced stage" of the disease. I am doing my utmost to get facilities for segregating such patients; as the dissemination of this form of Tuberculosis is largely due to the fact, that such patients are very often compelled to live in small houses, and frequently have to sleep, not only in the same bedroom, but also in the same bed as other persons.

Unquestionably, every effort should be made to treat patients in the early stage of the disease, but in my opinion it is equally important, if not more important, to segregate many patients in the advanced stages, for unless certain precautions are adopted, they are very apt to pass on their complaint to others. I greatly regret that the negotiations of the Evesham Joint Hospital Board and the County Council for erecting a Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Evesham Isolation Hospital have fallen through, as this will be a distinct loss to Evesham Borough and Evesham Rural Districts from a public health point of view. This question will be further alluded to in the Report upon Evesham Borough, in the paragraph headed "Isolation Hospital Accommodation."

Infectivity of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

As there is an exaggerated fear of the infectivity of Pulmonary Tuberculosis entertained by the public, and unnecessary disabilities are often imposed upon sufferers from the disease, the Royal College of Physicians recently issued a report upon this question, and as I believe a few of the conclusions arrived at will be of local service, I give them, viz.:

1. Tuberculosis is an acquired disease, but certain constitutional types may be inherited, which render the patient specially susceptible to infection; and there is reason to think that such susceptibility is an inherited character.
2. The infective agent is the tubercle bacillus. This may be contained in the various discharges and excreta of the patient,

and especially in the sputum of those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No discharge is infective unless it contains the tubercle bacillus.

3. Cases of Tuberculosis of bones, glands, and internal organs, from which there is no discharge, or which do not furnish any excretion, and cases of arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis, have never been proved to be infectious.
4. The means by which Tubercle Bacilli may enter the body are
 - (a) By inoculation through a wound, or abrasion of the skin.
 - (b) By inhalation.
 - (c) By swallowing. Dust infected by Tubercle Bacillus may be conveyed to food, and so enter the alimentary canal, or infection may occur more directly in the act of kissing, or by consumptive and healthy persons using the same food utensils. Tuberculous milk is an important avenue of infection, particularly in the case of children.
 - (d) There is no evidence that Tuberculosis can be conveyed to others either by the *breath alone*, or by emanations from patients, or by their garments *unless soiled by dried sputum or discharges*.

The spread of Tuberculosis is favoured by uncleanness, overcrowding and imperfect ventilation, and is hindered by the opposite conditions. Experience indicates that if the following measures are thoroughly carried out, the risk of infection is reduced to a minimum, viz. :

- (a) The careful disposal and disinfection of the sputum and other discharges.
- (b) The disinfection or destruction of soiled handkerchiefs, clothes, and linen.
- (c) The removal of dust by frequent moist cleansing of the walls, floors, &c., of the rooms.
- (d) The supply of abundant air space and free ventilation, with fresh air.

No risk is incurred by living in the immediate neighbourhood of Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis which are properly conducted.

Before I pass on to the local statistics with regard to Tuberculosis, I may perhaps remind you that you supply paper handkerchiefs and sputum bottles for dealing with infectious sputum, and that under certain conditions the County Tuberculosis Committee do so too; but I can assure you this causes no overlapping of good work.

Your Inspectors also disinfect houses that have been occupied by Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients. All patients who come under the County Scheme are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses in order to encourage patients to adopt preventive measures.

The Chief Medical Officer, in his 1913-14 Annual Report says :
 “To secure complete co-operation, the Dispensary Medical Officer
 “should be appointed an officer of the Sanitary Authority at a nomin-
 “al salary, or without salary, to assist the Medical Officer of Health
 “in carrying out work under the regulations. . . . In Worcester-
 “shire the Tuberculosis Officer has been appointed Assistant Medical
 “Officer of Health in every sanitary district. . . . It is hoped
 “that other Sanitary Authorities will appoint the Tuberculosis Officer
 “definitely as their officer.”

This arrangement is working most satisfactorily, and has given the Tuberculosis Officers certain statutory powers which have enabled them to compile valuable “environmental reports” *i.e.* complete house sanitary surveys upon the houses occupied by Tuberculous persons. It has also afforded facilities which enable those Medical Officers to discover persons in close contact with patients, and to examine all such persons who are willing to be examined. In this way people are not infrequently found to have the complaint in the early stages of the disease, without knowing it themselves.

The intimate connection between Tuberculosis and bad housing is so well known to you, that I need not say anything about it on this occasion.

I now submit certain local statistics in two groups, viz., those having reference to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and others with regard to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculous.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE B.

District.	1914.				Averages for years		
	Estimated Population.	Cases notified.	No. of deaths registered.	District death rate per 10,000 of population	Cases notified. (1912-14 inclusive).	No. of deaths registered (1904-13 inclusive).	District death rate per 10,000 of population. (1904-13 inclusive.)
Evesham Borough	8,580	30	10 <i>a</i>	11·6	24	8	9·9
Evesham Rural..	9,390	14	6 <i>b</i>	6·3	15	5	6·7
Feckenham Rural	5,450	6	7 <i>c</i>	12·8	12	6	11·2
Pershore Rural..	13,340	28	10 <i>d</i>	7·4	27	13	10·7
Administrative County	292,857 (1913.)	693*	196*	6·6*	768†	204†	7·6

a. Includes 1 death in Evesham Union Infirmary, and 1 death in Barnsley Hall Lunatic Asylum from among persons belonging to the District.

b. Includes 2 deaths in Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum (Powick) of persons chargeable to the District.

c. Includes 1 death in Hayley Green Isolation Hospital (Halesowen Rural District) of a person chargeable to the District.

d. Includes 1 death in Welland Sanatorium (Upton-on-Severn Rural District) of a person chargeable to the District.

* Refers to figures for 1913, the figures for 1914 are not yet available.

† Refers to years 1912-13 inclusive.

These statistics show that the average annual death-rate for the years 1904-13 inclusive in the Feckenham District (11.2) is very high, and that the corresponding one for Pershore District is but slightly lower. Evesham Borough comes third (rate 9.9) and Evesham Rural fourth (6.7) and below that of the County.

The Feckenham rate for 1914 (12.8) was above the average one; and the same may be said of that for Evesham Borough (11.6). In connection with this I may remind you that I showed in my last Annual Report, that for the present, death-rates furnish our most satisfactory means for determining the local incidence of Tuberculosis.

Turning now to the "notifications" the "case-rates," *i.e.*, the number of cases notified per 10,000 of the population are as follows:

TABLE C.

	"Case-rate" per 10,000 of population.	
	In 1914.	Annual Average for years 1912-14 inclusive
Evesham Borough ..	35	28
,, Rural District ..	15	16
Feckenham ,, ..	10	20
Pershore ,, ..	21	20

The "case-rate" is therefore the highest of the four districts in the Evesham Borough, although the average death-rate for 1904-13 is not so high as those of Feckenham and Pershore Rural Districts. The Feckenham death-rate seems to be affected by factory influences.

The undue incidence of the disease in the Evesham Borough, and Pershore Rural Districts is marked.

The Tuberculosis Officers, acting as Assistant Medical Officers, made, and are making, "environmental reports" on the houses in which Tuberculosis patients live, and the following is a summary of what they found between April and November 14th.

TABLE D.

Name of Districts.	Total No. of houses visited up to Nov. 14th.	Total No. of houses having defects	Total No. of houses re-visited.	Total No. of houses where in-sanitary conditions recurred	Total No. of houses where in-sanitary conditions not yet dealt with.	Total No. of patients not having separate	
						Bed-room	Bed.
Evesham Borough ..	35	12	29	5	7	18	15
,, Rural District ..	34	8	15	3	5	15	2
Feckenham ,, ..	17	6	10	3	3	10	3
Pershore ,, ..	48	20	27	10	9	26	8

The percentages of houses visited at which defects were found were as follows :

Evesham Borough	...	34 per cent.
Evesham Rural District	...	23 „
Feckenham Rural District...	...	35 „
Pershore Rural District	...	41 „

This seems to indicate that in the districts where the disease was most prevalent the number of houses with sanitary defects was greatest.

You will notice that Table D. shows that a number of consumptives slept in the same bed as other persons, which is an undesirable practice: but one which, under present housing conditions, it is impracticable to prevent.

From an etiological point of view, it is desirable to accumulate local statistics with regard to the sex and age incidence of the disease. I therefore submit Table E.

The sex and age incidence of the notified cases are given in the following Table.

TABLE E.

Ages in Years.												
	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Totals, Males & Females	Grand Total.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Evesham Borough	|	2 | 1	1 | 1	| 2	1 | 1	2 | 5	3 | 3	3 | 2	3 |	|	15 | 15	30
		3	2	2	2	7	6	5	3			
Evesham Rural	|	|	|	| 1	2 | 3	1 | 1	1 | 1	2 |	1 |	1 |	8 | 6	14
				1	5	2	2	2	1	1		
Feckenham Rural	|	|	|	|	1 | 1	1 | 1	1 | 1	|	|	|	3 | 3	6
					2	2	2					
Pershore Rural	|	2 |	1 |	2 | 2	2 | 1	4 | 7	5 | 1	|	1 |	|	17 | 11	28
		2	1	4	3	11	6		1			

Taking these 4 districts collectively, the 78 cases reported during 1914 occurred at the following ages :

5	between 5 and 10 years	(6 per cent.)
3	„ 10 „ 15 years	(3½ per cent.)
7	„ 15 „ 20 years	(8½ per cent.)
12	„ 20 „ 25 years	(15 per cent.)
22	„ 25 „ 35 years	(28 per cent.)
16	„ 35 „ 45 years	(20½ per cent.)
7	„ 45 „ 55 years	(8½ per cent.)
5	„ 55 „ 65 years	(6 per cent.)
1	„ 65 and upwards	(1 per cent.)

This shows that last year (as in the previous year) persons between 25 and 35 years of age suffered most.

The occupations of the 89 persons who were notified as having either Pulmonary or Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1914, are given in the following Table F.

TABLE F.

Occupations.	No. of cases in				Totals.
	Evesham Borough	Rural Districts.			
		Evesham	Feckenham	Pershore	
Gardener (including 3 Market Gardeners ..	4	5		2	11
Labourer.. ..	3	2	2	8	15
Charwoman	1				1
Domestic Servant	3		2	3	8
Housewife	7	1	1	7	16
No occupation	3	5		1	9
School Children.. ..	4	1		6	11
Various	1				1
Bottle washer	1				1
Factory hand	1				1
Builder	1				1
Draper's Assistant	1				1
Blacksmith	1			1	2
Insurance Agent	1				1
Typist	1				1
Dispenser and Surgery Attendant	1				1
Children's Nurse		1			1
Coach Builder		1			1
Hatter		1			1
Cycle Trader			1		1
Chaffeur				1	1
Inmate of Workhouse				1	1
Errand Boy				1	1
Car Tester				1	1
	34	17	6	32	89

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table G shows the cases and deaths, and death-rates due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1914.

TABLE G.

District.	1914.				Averages for years 1913-14 inclusive.		
	Estimated Population.	Cases notified.	No. of deaths registered.	District death rate per 10,000 of population.	Cases notified.	No. of deaths registered.	District death rate per 10,000 of population.
Evesham Borough ..	8,580	4	1	1.1	4	0	0.5
Evesham Rural ..	9,390	3	1 ^a	1.0	2	0	0.5
Feckenham Rural ..	5,450	0	1	1.8	1	1	1.9
Pershore Rural ..	13,340	4	2 ^b	1.4	5	2	1.4
Administrative County ..	292,857 (1913.)	Not yet known for 1914	Not yet known for 1914	Not yet known for 1914.	150	74	2.5
		Year 1913 150	Year 1913 74	Year 1913 2.5	1914 figures not yet known	1914 figures not yet known	1914 figures not yet known.

(a) Occurred at Cottage Hospital in the Borough of Evesham.

(b) One of the deaths occurred in General Infirmary (City of Worcester.)

The age incidence of the notified cases during 1914 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are given in the following Table H, which also shows the parts of the body affected.

TABLE H.

	Ages.												Bone.	Glands.	Intestinal.	Kidney.
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Evesham Borough	4				2	2							3	1		
Evesham Rural	3			1		1			1				1		1	1
Feckenham Rural																
Pershire Rural	4		1		2			1					2	2		
	11		1	1	4	3		1	1				6	3	1	1

This shows that of the small number of cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, 54 per cent. were under 15 years of age, and 54 per cent. had Tuberculosis of bones.

Milk and Dairies Act, 1914.

The Act was to come into operation on January 1st, 1915, or at such later date, *not being later than the 1st October, 1915*, as the Local Government Board may by order appoint.

On December 17th, 1914, the Local Government Board postponed the operation of this Act until October 1st, 1915. Before the Act comes into force the Board will issue an Explanatory Circular setting forth the principal duties of Local Authorities and their officers under the Act.

Space does not permit me to give a summary of the Act, except in general terms.

The Act gives great powers for prohibiting the sale of Tuberculous milk, and empowers the Local Government Board to make "Orders" for the undermentioned things, viz.:

- (a) For the registration of all dairies.
- (b) The inspection of dairies, or persons in or about dairies, who have access to the milk, or to the churns or other milk receptacles.

- (c) The prevention of danger to health from the sale or use of infected, contaminated or dirty milk.
- (d) The prohibition of the addition of colouring matter, skimmed or separated milk, or water, or any other substance, to milk intended for sale for human consumption, or the abstraction of butter fat or any other constituent, or the regulation of sale for human consumption of milk, to which such an addition or from which such abstraction has been made.
- (e) The regulation of the cooling, conveyance, and distribution of milk.
- (f) The labelling, marking, or identification, and the closing of churns, or other vessels used for the conveyance of such milk.
- (g) Authorising the use in connection with the sale of milk, of the designation "Certified Milk."

S.2 (2) A Milk and Dairies Order with respect to the inspection of cattle in a dairy, may authorise the person making the inspection to require any cow to be milked in his presence, and to take samples of the milk, and to require that the milk from any particular teat shall be kept separate, and to take separate samples thereof.

S. 2 (3) If any person be guilty of non-compliance with any of these Orders, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

S. 2 (4) Milk and Dairies Orders shall be made by the Local Government Board with the concurrence of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and shall have effect, as if enacted in this Act.

By Section 7, "A Local Authority may, *and when required by the Local Government Board shall*, appoint, or combine with another Local Authority, in appointing one or more Veterinary Inspectors."

By Section 10, if a Local Authority fails to fulfil any duties under the Act, *or any of the Orders*, the Local Government Board may make such Order as they think necessary for the purpose of compelling the Authority to fulfil their duty. Where the Local Authority in default is a District Council, the Local Government Board may determine that any of their powers under this Act, or *under the Orders*, may be transferred to the County Council.

It will thus be seen that the Local Government Board have enormous powers under this Act.

Tuberculosis Order, 1913.

As the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, empowers Sanitary Authorities to deal with Tuberculous Milk, it occurs to me that it may be of interest to you to know the result of administering the "Tuberculosis Order, 1913," during the past year.

This Order was issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and came into force on May 1st, 1913. It requires certain forms of Tuberculosis in cattle to be notified to the Police or to an Inspector of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

When notification has taken place (a) affected animals can be ordered to be slaughtered, and compensation paid. (b) precautions may be adopted with respect to milk, &c, and (c) suspected animals may be detained and isolated.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable's Staff, I learn that by an Order issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries this Order was suspended on August 8th, 1914, and has not again become operative.

In the same way I learn that in the County, between January 1st, 1914, and August 8th, 1914, 80 cases were reported, 52 of these were slaughtered and £83 0s. 10d. was paid in compensation.

Of the 52 animals slaughtered, 3 were owned by persons in Pershore Rural District, and 1 by a person in Evesham Rural District.

I now submit the individual Reports on your respective districts.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

SHIREHALL, WORCESTER,

County Medical Officer.

March, 1915.

To the Evesham Corporation.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1914.

Copies will, as required, be sent to the Local Government Board, Secretary of State, and the County Council.

Statistics.

The following Tables I., II., III., and IV. present statistical data in the form required by the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS. REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				* Stand-ardized death rate.
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.		
			Number	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	
1909	8,300	216	—	26·1	97	11·6	5	14	24	111	106	12·7	
1910	8,300	218	—	26·2	92	11·0	4	17	20	90	105	12·6	
1911	8,341	216	217	26·0	94	11·2	4	22	30	138	112	13·4	
1912	8,340	200	204	24·4	82	9·8	5	22	17	83	99	11·8	
1913	8,460	168	169	20·0	90	10·6	1	13	13	76	102	12·0	11·81
1914	8,580	198	199	23·2	102	11·9	6	17	19	95	113	13·2	12·9

* The factor is ·9843.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED..								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox									
Cholera : Plague ..									
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	46	1	6	30	6	3			43
Erysipelas	8								
Scarlet fever ..	19		4	10	2	3			15
Typhus fever ..									
Enteric fever ..									
Relapsing fever ..									
Continued fever ..									
Puerperal fever ..									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Poliomyelitis ..									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30			5	4	12	9		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4			2	2				
Totals	107	1	10	47	14	18	9		58

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes	{ Certified .. Uncertified	112 1	18	3 1	4	5	5	13	26	38	9
Enteric Fever											
Small Pox											
Measles		1		1							
Scarlet Fever		2			1	1					2
Whooping Cough ..		2	1		1						
Diphtheria and Croup		1	1								
Influenza		1							1		
Erysipelas											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..		10					1	6	3		
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Other Tuberculous Diseases		1							1		1
Cancer, malignant disease		10		1					6	3	
Rheumatic Fever ..											
Meningitis											
Organic Heart Disease		13							3	10	
Bronchitis		7	1						1	5	
Pneumonia (all forms)		8	3	1	2	1			1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..		3						1	1	1	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		1	1								
Appendicitis & Typhlitis											
Cirrhosis of Liver ..		2						1	1		
Alcoholism											
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		1					1				1
Puerperal Fever ..											
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1					1				
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		10	9	1							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		1						1			
Suicide		1						1			
Other Defined Diseases		28	2			3	2	3	6	12	5
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown		9							2	7	
		113	18	4	4	5	5	13	26	38	9

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year of age
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	4				4	7	1	4	2	18
Small-pox ..	.										
Chicken-pox ..	.										
Measles ..	..									
Scarlet Fever ..	..									
Whooping-Cough ..	..								1		1
Diphtheria and Croup										1	1
Erysipelas ..	..									
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal											
Tuberculosis ..	..									
Other Tuberculous	..										
Diseases											
Meningitis											
(not Tuberculous)											
Convulsions ..	..									
Laryngitis ..	..									
Bronchitis ..	..									1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)								1	2		3
Diarrhœa ..	..						1				1
Enteritis ..	..									
Gastritis ..	..								1		1
Syphilis ..	..									
Rickets ..	..									
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at birth ..	..									
Atelectasis ..	..	1				1	1				2
Congenital											
Malformations ..	..						1				1
Premature birth ..	..	3				3					3
Atrophy, Debility and											
Marasmus							3				3
Other Causes ..	..						1				1
Totals ..	..	4				4	7	1	4	2	18

198 births (Table 1) occurred in the Borough during the year 1914, and 1 was registered outside, but belonged to the district. These 199 births give a birth-rate of 23.2 per 1,000 of the population; as compared with an average rate for the years 1909-13 of 24.5

The 1914 birth-rate, therefore was 1.3 below the average of the past 5 years.

The corresponding birth-rate of England and Wales amounted to 23.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1913, and lower than the rate in any other year on record, due allowances being made for revised estimates of population. Compared with the revised average in the ten years 1904-13 the birth-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 2.1 per 1,000. Falling birth-rates are alluded to in my prefatory "General Observations."

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough in 1914 (Table 1) was 102, but as 17 other deaths occurred elsewhere among Evesham residents, which have to be included, and 6 deaths of non-residents are excluded, the net deaths belonging to the district numbered 113, and gave a death-rate of 13.2, as compared with the average of 12.5 for the 5 years 1909-13. Table III gives details of these deaths.

The "Standardised" death-rate given in Table I appears among the statistics for the first time. An explanation of these rates is given in my "General Observations."

The corresponding death-rate in England and Wales was 14.0 per 1,000 which was 0.2 per 1,000 above the revised rate in 1913; compared with the revised average rate in the 10 years 1904-13, the death-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 0.7 per 1,000. The "standardized" death-rate was 13.7.

The infantile mortality (see Table 1) of the borough, calculated in the ordinary way, was as low as 95, whereas the corresponding mortality of England and Wales was 105.

"Notifiable Diseases."

Table II. shows that at 107 cases of "notifiable" diseases were reported in 1914. Table V. compares the local zymotic death-rates with corresponding ones for England and Wales.

TABLE V.
Rates per 1,000 of population.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (under 2 years.)	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
		Crude.	Standardized.								
Borough of Evesham	23.2	13.2	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	95
England and Wales	23.8	14.0	13.7	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.15	0.21	0.05	0.48	105

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever. Smallpox.

No case of either of these diseases occurred during the year,

Measles.

This is not a notifiable disease, as (with the consent of the Local Government Board) the "Order" which made it so, was revoked many years ago. The Board's Chief Medical Officer in his last Annual Report (p. xlv) writes "Local Extension to Measles of the duty of compulsory notification under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and such action as has been taken after notification, have not been successful in preventing the spread of the disease. This is owing in part, to the fact that Medical Men commonly are not called in to attend cases in the earlier stages of an Epidemic, and consequently the disease may have already obtained a considerable hold on the community before cases of it are notified.... Under any circumstances the control of Measles must continue to be extremely difficult."

Table III. shows that 1 death took place during the year. The fatal case was an Infant aged 15 months, residing in Littleworth Street.

Owing to the prevalence of Influenza, Colds and Measles, I found it necessary to close the Infant Department of the Bengeworth Schools on January 30th 1914, for a period of 21 days.

Scarlet Fever.

Table VI. shows the monthly incidence of the disease during 1914.

TABLE VI.

No. of cases in each month.			Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Jan (5), Apr. (1), Nov. (2),	Feb. (3), June (2), Dec. (1)	Mar (4), July (1),	19	11th February. 2nd March

The fatal case in March took place at the Sanatorium, but the other referred to in Table VI. occurred at a house in the Borough where the child was under treatment. There was a second death at the Sanatorium on March 18th which is not recorded in Table III. as the patient was removed from Pebworth Rural District

Only 19 cases were notified in 1914 as compared with 60 in 1913, and 68 in 1912, and Table VI. shows that these 19 cases were distributed throughout the year.

15 of the 19 patients were removed to the Sanatorium, and 4 were isolated at home.

The usual precautionary measures were taken as regards disinfection, etc.

Whooping Cough.

The two deaths recorded in Table III. occurred respectively on March 9th and December 10th; the children were infants aged 6 months and 3 years. Apparently there was some prevalence of this disease, but to what extent I cannot say, as Whooping Cough is not "notifiable." At any rate, it was not sufficiently prevalent to necessitate any School closure.

Diphtheria.

Table VII. shows the monthly incidence of the disease during 1914.

TABLE VII.

No. of cases in each month.			Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Jan. (5), Apr. (4), Sep. (3),	Feb. (14), May (5), Oct. (5),	Mar. (5), June (4), Nov. (1).	46	27th February, 1914

There were 46 cases in 1914 as compared with 42 in 1913 and 4 in 1912.

The solitary death was a child aged 10 months.

24 of the cases occurred in March "quarter," 13 in June "quarter," 3 in September "quarter," and 6 in December "quarter."

Thus it appears that the outbreak in 1913 was attended by "dropping cases" in 1914; these however were not of a severe type, and were undoubtedly connected with mild unrecognised cases. The remarks I made in my last Annual Report explain them.

Table II. shows that 43 of the 46 cases were isolated at the Sanatorium, and that 37 of them occurred in children under 15 years of age.

Tuberculosis.

For the local statistics and some references to "Tuberculosis" I refer you to my "General Observations."

Elementary Schools.

The Sanitary arrangements of the Elementary Schools call for no comment here. As I have already said, it was only necessary to close one School during the year, viz. the Infant Department of Bengeworth Schools on January 30th for 3 weeks on account of Influenza, Colds, and Measles.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Table VIII. shows the number of patients sent into the "Sanatorium" during 1914 by the constituent authorities of the Joint Hospital District.

TABLE VIII.

Diseases.	Evesham Borough.		Evesham Rural District.		Pebworth Rural District.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ..	15	—	23	1	27	1	65	2
Diphtheria ..	45*	—	5	—	2	—	52	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	60	—	28	1	29	1	117	2

* Includes 2 cases notified in December, 1913, and admitted January, 1914.

117 patients were treated in the Sanatorium last year, as compared with 130 in 1913 and 136 in 1912.

The Board have considered plans for improving the Administration Block, which have been prepared by the Borough Surveyor (Mr. Harvey) and *informally* approved by the Local Government Board. The Joint Hospital Board have not yet asked the formal approval of the Local Government Board, nor applied for a loan to carry out the work. Some decision as to this is likely to be arrived at very shortly.

As several outbreaks of Cerebro-spinal disease (referred to under General Observations) have recently occurred in the country, the desirability of thoroughly equipping this hospital is obvious.

I regret to say that the negotiations with the County Council, as to the erection of a "Tuberculosis Pavilion" have fallen through, because the Joint Hospital Board did not see their way to make the same agreement with the County Council as other Hospital Authorities have done, and which have received the approval of the Local Government Board; consequently, there is apparently no likelihood of such a building being provided. This will be a distinct loss to the Borough and adjacent districts from a public health point of view. As you know, by the County Scheme, suitable early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—non-insured as well as insured—are being treated at Knightwick, and it was proposed that "intermediate" and "advanced cases" were to be treated at the Evesham Sanatorium. These last named cases are most infectious, unless certain precautionary measures are adopted, and are the ones which spread Tuberculosis broadcast, especially when those affected reside in small houses and occupy bedrooms and even beds with healthy persons, as is the case in Evesham. Of the first 35 cases in the Borough,

with regard to which I have received "environmental reports" from one of the Assistant Tuberculosis Officers, 18 patients did not occupy separate bedrooms, and 13 did not sleep in separate beds. This shows how the public health is endangered.

Sufferers in an advanced stage of the disease, who live under the conditions just named will often consent to removal to a Tuberculosis Pavilion, provided it is not far away from their homes and their friends; and for this reason I was anxious for such a building to be erected at the Sanatorium, for I feel sure that many such patients would have agreed to be treated at your local hospital, but will not go to a Tuberculosis Pavilion placed miles away from the Borough.

Disinfection.

This precautionary measure is, as heretofore thoroughly carried out whenever, and wherever it is requisite. Formalin, formaldehyde, and St. Bede's disinfectants are the substances made use of, and the "Reck's Steam Disinfector" at the Sanatorium is utilized for disinfecting bedding and clothing.

Sanitary Work.

Housing.

I called special attention to the "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910" in my last Annual Report, and to the fact that "not one record (was) laid before the Committee in 1913, which was at variance with this Order of the Local Government Board."

I am glad to learn, however, from Mr. Harvey, who was appointed to make the inspection required by S. 17 of the Act, that he has submitted each of the 467 "records" he has compiled (see his Annual Report appended) to the Committee appointed to deal with them, and that he has received their instructions thereon. Mr. Harvey's report shows that the "notices" issued have been sent under S. 15 of the Act, to the tenants. Although only 79 had reference to tenancies commenced since the passing of the Act, and this section only applies to houses re-let since 1909.

I have examined the 467 "records" prepared during the year, and Mr. Harvey recently informed me that the "number of houses with defects remedied without Closing Orders" was 124

No Closing Order was made during the year, but 3 houses were closed by the owner for alterations. It was quite impracticable to issue a closing order as the dearth of cottages in the Borough is so great. The outcome of the Housing Inquiry, held by a Special Committee on October 1st, 1913, has been that the Corporation have built 4 cottages in Mill Street, and purchased—with the consent of the Local Government Board—9 acres of land for building artisans' dwellings. Plans

and estimates for building 50 such houses are about to be sent to the Board, and application will be made for a loan, but at the time of writing the exact amount of the loan is not known.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the Borough, derived from the Cotswold Hills, continues excellent in quality, and ample in quantity. The wise precautionary measure of submitting monthly samples to the County Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination has been continued, and his reports have been eminently satisfactory. The supply has been so bountiful, that it was unnecessary to turn off the water at any time during the year, and now that the parishes of Hampton, Badsey and Wickhamford, in the Evesham Rural District, have not to be supplied, there will be a bountiful supply, sufficient to meet any increasing demands likely to be made for some time to come.

Sewers. Sewage Disposal.

No sewer extensions were called for last year, as all the inhabited parts of the Borough are thoroughly sewered, and a complete water-closet system is in existence.

Your Sewage Disposal Works continue to work satisfactorily, the expenditure upon them of £9,000 in 1912, having vastly improved them. No complaint has been made of them, nor do I think that such a thing is likely, now that the "septic tanks" have been completely covered. I recently sent 3 samples of the sewage effluent to the County Analyst for analysis, in my capacity of County Medical Officer, and he reports them to be quite satisfactory.

Slaughter Houses.

The 4 slaughter houses have, on the whole, been well kept. One of them has been decidedly improved by providing new boiling rooms, the walls of which are lined with white glazed bricks. The order you made a year or two back, that all the slaughter house walls should be lined with white glazed tiles, has resulted in these trades being conducted in a much more cleanly way than formerly, as the butchers now "hose" the walls after slaughtering. I recently found that the "fasting-pen" at one slaughter house was not cleansed as it ought to be, and that sufficient drinking water troughs were not available. I therefore cautioned the butcher that he must strictly comply with the bye-laws, and Mr. Harvey wrote him to that effect.

Bakehouses.

One bakehouse, of which I have had to complain more than once, has been pulled down, and an up-to-date one substituted.

Scavenging, Dairies and Cowsheds. Factories and Workshops.

Common Lodging Houses.

Mr. Harvey's report explains the sanitary state of these businesses, and as I can personally confirm what he says, it seems quite unnecessary for me to refer to them further.

The active measures the Corporation have consistently taken since the various Public Health Acts were passed, have made the Borough a healthy town, and the main sanitary work to be taken in hand—in fact now being dealt with—is improvement of the Housing accommodation.

As I was officially connected with the Borough before the Sewerage, Water Supply, and other sanitary improvements were carried out, I can probably appreciate the change for the better, in a way that the majority of the inhabitants possibly do not, as they do not know of the insanitary conditions (now swept away) which caused typhoid fever years ago to be endemic.

I append Mr. Harvey's Report.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

SHIREHALL, WORCESTER,
February, 1915.

County Medical Officer and
M.O.H. for the Borough.

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for 1914.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 25 factories and 148 workshops in the Borough; the following is a list of the latter: basketmakers 6, bootmakers 13, blacksmiths 9, brewers 10, bakers 16, coopers 1, carpenters 10, cycle fitters 10, dressmakers 21, plumbers 5, rope makers 1, saddlers 4, stone masons 1, sweet makers 2, watchmakers 4, gloveresses 9, wheelwrights 4, umbrella makers 1, tailors 13, fish fryers 5, printers 2, tripe boilers 1.

The factories consist of the following: brewers 4, butchers 2, brickworks 1, flour mills 1, motor works, etc. 4, engineers 1, tinned fruit, etc. 2, mineral waters 1, printers 4, leather goods 1, laundry 1, builders 3.

I have inspected the Factories and Workshops in the Borough and am pleased to enumerate the following improvements which have been effected during the year:—

Extension to Steam Laundry and improvement in the ventilation.

Extension to Central Market and improvement to Sanitary convenience.

Messrs. Fowler & Sons new premises erected with improved workshops in connection with house furnishing.

Messrs. Collins Bros., Butchers. Erection of new cooking room, chopping room, cooling room, wash-house and store, and provision of men's lavatory accommodation. The interior walls are of glazed bricks, and the whole properly lighted, ventilated and drained.

Mr. F. C. Byrd, Baker and Confectioner, Bridge Street. Old bakehouse cleared out. New bakehouse, icing and peel rooms, etc., with glazed-ware walls, and a side entrance has been provided.

Mr. T. Baker's bakehouse, Vine Street. W.C. improved, lighted and ventilated.

Mr. Cooper, Plumber, etc., Swan Lane. Workmen's w.c. provided.

English Concentrated Produce Co., Mill Street. Males' and females' lavatories cleansed.

Mr. C. Kimber, Tailor, High Street. New lavatory accommodation for both sexes provided.

Limewashing and several minor matters have also received attention.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of houses, is done by spraying with formaldehyde, evaporating formalin tablets, and by formaldehyde being vaporised by permanganate of potash. Bedding and clothing are disinfected in the "Recks" disinfector at the Sanatorium. Saint Bede disinfectant is freely used in the patients' homes.

Paper handkerchiefs and spitting flasks are provided for Phthisis patients, and their homes are inspected four times a year, and as occasion arises.

House Accommodation.

The four cottages, in Mill Street, mentioned in my last Report, have been built and occupied. Three have been closed by the owner for alterations. Several have been improved. About 9 acres of land has been bought, and I understand the Town Council are desirous of at once building fifty cottages upon it.

Water Supply.

This is obtained from springs on the North Cotswolds by gravitation, and has continued to be very satisfactory.

There was no need to turn off the water at any time during the year—the supply is now ample.

Hampton and Badsey took water from the Council's mains for the greater part of the year.

The County Analyst's monthly reports upon his bacteriological examination of samples submitted to him, state that the water is of its usual good quality, and fit for drinking purposes.

Milk Supply.

The number of Milk Purveyors is 8, Cowkeepers and Dairymen 4, and Milkshops 7, and the average number of milch cows in the Borough 42.

The number of registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is 19.

The greater part of the milk supply is brought in from the rural district.

The cowsheds and milk stores are kept in conformity with the regulations.

Sewage Disposal.

The works continue to treat the sewage in the manner for which they were designed, and no complaint was received during the year.

I have made analyses of the various effluents from time to time and have always found them satisfactory. The four hours oxygen absorption test of the final filtrate not varying very much on either side of .36 parts per 100,000.

Pollution of Streams.

I am not aware of any pollution of the Avon, except perhaps from the surface water during storms, and this can only be slight compared to the volume of water in the river, and no signs of putrefaction have been discovered.

Excrement Disposal.

The water carriage system is in vogue. There are only four pail closets (on the outskirts of the town) and these are regularly emptied by the Corporation's workmen.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

Public scavenging is carried out by the Corporation's workmen.

The refuse from each house is removed once a week, and is disposed of by burial. A good portion of the Gas Works meadow has been raised to a height of four feet in this way, and there is sufficient space to last for 20 or 30 years.

Nuisances.

Very few nuisances have occurred during the year, and these have been promptly dealt with.

Schools.

It has not been necessary to disinfect any of the schools during the year.

A new site has been acquired and plans are prepared for the erection of new Infants' Schools in connection with the Merstow Green provided schools. The sanitary conveniences at all the schools are satisfactory.

Slaughter Houses.

The four slaughter houses have been kept in good order and further improvements and additions made to one, *i.e.* new boiling house rooms for preparation of food with walls lined with white glazed bricks, and new w.c.'s and lavatory for workmen provided.

Bakehouses.

The majority of these are in good order, having been re-built.

All are kept in a cleanly condition. One bakehouse has been pulled down and more commodious and sanitary premises newly erected.

Common Lodging Houses.

The five common lodging houses continue to be well conducted and the regulations observed.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trade is carried on in the Borough, and no complaints have been received.

By-laws.

These have been carried out as occasion may have required.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. HARVEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Inspector's Tabular Report of the Sanitary Work completed in the year ending 31st December, 1914.

Infectious Disease	No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease ...	74
	Lots of bedding, clothing, &c. disinfected or destroyed ...	74
	Compensation paid for destruction ...	Nil
	Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act 1875, Sec 26) ...	Nil
Houses.	No of houses erected (6 in course of erection) ...	17
	No. of houses inspected (including 56 reinspections) ..	467
	No. represented as unfit for habitation .	2
	No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority...	none
	No. of Closing Orders that became operative	none
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied without Closing Orders ...	124
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied after Closing Orders ...	none
	No. of Closing Orders determined ...	none
	No. of houses demolished ...	none
	No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15 ...	233
	No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with ...	124
	No of yards paved or repaved ...	15
	No. of cases of overcrowding abated	2
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, &c.	No. observed ...	42
	No. dealt with, as insanitary ...	none
House Drains.	No. laid or relaid ...	26
	No. trapped, ventilated and repaired ...	33
	No. of obstructed drains dealt with ...	45
	No. of house-drains tested ...	31
	No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	8
	No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected	27
	No. of dumb wells rectified ...	none
Water Closets.	No. of additional W.C.'s provided ..	24
	No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water ...	75
Privies and Ashpits	No. of additional privies and ashpits provided ...	none
	No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s ..	3
	No. converted to pail closets ...	1
	No. repaired ...	none
Scavenging.	No. of houses from which refuse was removed ...	1938
	No. of privies and ashpits cleansed... ..	none
	No. of portable receptacles cleansed ...	4
	No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed ..	18
	How often is house' refuse removed ...	once a week.
	No. of loads of house refuse removed ...	2313
Smoke Nuisances	No. under observation ...	1
	No. abated ...	1
Offensive Trades, (S. 112 P.H.A. 1875, S. 51, P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)	No. under observation ...	none
	No. improperly conducted...	none
	No. newly established, with consent of Council ...	none
Water Supply.	No. of wells sunk ...	none
	No. of wells cleansed and repaired...	none
	No. of wells closed as polluted ...	4
	No of disused wells abolished ...	none
	No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year .	24
	No. of samples of water sent for analysis ...	12
	No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water supplies dealt with ...	6
	No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given .	none
Slaughter Houses.	No. registered ...	4
	No. licensed ...	none
	No. cleansed and repaired ..	4
	At what intervals is each inspected ...	odd times
	Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	none
	Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out	yes

Factories and Workshops.	No. under inspection	173
	No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	1
	No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances... .. .	2
	No. employing " young persons," &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	odd times & half-yearly
Shop Hours' Act.	No. of outworkers' premises inspected	9
	No. of shops under supervision	nil
	No of contraventions of Act dealt with	nil
Purveyors of Milk.	No. of	8
Dairies.	No. registered	4
	No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
	No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	none
	Approximate No. of milking cows in District	40
Cowsheds.	No. registered	4
	No. of infected milk supplies reported	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
Canal Boats.	No. of boats on register	nil
	No. of boats registered during year	nil
	No. of certificates renewed	nil
	No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	nil
	No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	nil
Lodging Houses.	No. on Register	4
	No. regularly inspected	4
	No. cleansed and repaired	4
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly and intervals
Food.	No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	nil
	Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	nil
	Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	nil
Food and Drugs' Act.	No. of samples taken for analysis	Police
	No. of samples certified genuine	take
	No. of samples certified adulterated	Samples
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance.	No. of cases of removal on notice	1
Accumulation of Offensive Refuse.	No. of removals	3
Legal Proceedings.	No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	nil
	No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	nil
Clerical Work.	No. of preliminary notices served	32
	No. of Statutory notices served	73
	No. of Statutory notices complied with	56
	No. of Statutory notices outstanding	17
	No. of defective water fittings. Notices served	270
	No. of defective water fittings. Notices complied with	270

Remarks :

Other Sanitary works which are not recorded on the preceding pages are as follows :—

New taps provided and repaired	18
Cottages closed by owners	3
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	11
Living room windows made to open	15
Houses cleansed and repaired	17
Dampness in dwellings prevented	3
Roofs repaired	2
Alley to back way cleansed and walls limewashed	1
Ash bins provided	4
Milk store repaired	1

To the Evesham Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1914.

Copies, will, as required, be sent to the Local Government Board, the Secretary of State, and the County Council.

The "General Observations," given as a preface to this Report, apply to your District.

Statistical Data.

The following Tables I., II., III., and IV., have been prepared as required by the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS. REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				* Stand-ardized death-rate.
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.		
			Number	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	
1909	8,300	216	—	26·1	97	11·6	5	14	24	111	106	12·7	
1910	8,300	218	—	26·2	92	11·0	4	17	20	90	105	12·6	
1911	9,095	202	201	22·2	119	13·0	21	9	10	49	107	11·7	
1912	9,095	211	206	22·6	113	12·4	14	6	16	77	105	11·5	
1913	9,240	207	205	22·2	118	12·8	11	7	17	82	114	12·3	10·5
1914	9,390	187	186	19·9	106	11·2	11	10	10	53	105	11·1	9·5

* The factor is ·8602

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED..								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox									
Cholera : Plague ..									
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	5		1	1	2	1			5
Erysipelas	11								
Scarlet fever ..	30		4	20	1	5			22
Typhus fever ..									
Enteric fever ..									
Relapsing fever ..									
Continued fever ..									
Puerperal fever ..									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Poliomyelitis ..									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14				6	4	3	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3			1	1	1			
Totals	63		5	22	10	11	3	1	27

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified .. { Uncertified	103 2	10	3	2	2	4	8	20 1	54 1	24
Enteric Fever										
Small Pox .. .										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever	1				1					
Whooping Cough ..	2	2								
Diphtheria and Croup										
Influenza	4								4	
Erysipelas	1					1				
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	6					2	2	1	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1				1					
Cancer, malignant disease	10							5	5	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	1					1				
Meningitis										
Organic Heart Disease	8							3	5	2
Bronchitis	4			1					3	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	1					1	2	4	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	1								1	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis										
Appendicitis & Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver ..										1
Alcoholism	3						1	2		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3						1	2		2
Puerperal Fever ..										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	1								
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	4	4								1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide										
Suicide	2						1	1		
Other Defined Diseases	27	2	2	1			2	4	16	5
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	18		1					1	16	5
	105	10	3	2	2	4	8	21	55	24

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year of age
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	4				4	1		2	3	10
Small-pox ..	.										
Chicken-pox ..	.										
Measles ..	..									
Scarlet Fever ..	..									
Whooping-Cough ..	..									2	2
Diphtheria and Croup											
Erysipelas ..	..									
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal											
Tuberculosis ..	..									
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)											
Convulsions ..	..									
Laryngitis ..	..									
Bronchitis ..	..									
Pneumonia (all forms)										1	1
Diarrhœa ..	..									
Enteritis ..	..									
Gastritis ..	..						1		1		2
Syphilis ..	..									
Rickets ..	..									
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at birth ..	..	1				1					1
Atelectasis ..	.										
Congenital											
Malformations ..	..									
Premature birth ..	..	2				2					2
Atrophy, Debility and											
Marasmus		1				1					1
Other Causes ..	..								1		1
Totals ..	..	4				4	1		2	3	10

187 births (Table 1) were registered during the year 1914, but as one of these does not belong to the district, it has been excluded. These 186 births give a birth-rate of 19·9 per 1,000 of the population: as compared with an average rate for the years 1909-13 of 23·8.

The 1914 birth-rate, therefore, was 3·9 below the average of the past 5 years.

The corresponding birth-rate of England and Wales amounted to 23·8 per 1 000 of the population, which is 0·3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1913, and lower than the rate in any year on record, due allowance being made for revised estimates of population. Compared with the revised average in the ten years 1904-13, the birth-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 2·1 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered in the District in 1914 (Table I.) was 106; but as 10 other deaths occurred elsewhere among residents, which have to be included, and 11 deaths of non-residents are excluded, the net deaths belonging to the District numbered 105, and gave a death-rate of 11·1.

The death-rate for England and Wales last year was 14·0 per 1,000, which was 0·2 per 1,000 above the revised rate in 1913; compared with the revised average rate in the 10 years 1904-13 the death-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 0·7 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality (see Table I.) amounted to 53, whereas the corresponding mortality of England and Wales was 105.

It is obvious from Table I. that, with the exception of the low birth-rate for 1914 (19·9) the vital statistics for the past year are satisfactory; the net death-rate (11·1) and infantile mortality (53) were even lower than usual.

You will notice on reference to Table III. which gives details of the deaths registered in 1914, that the ordinary infectious diseases are represented by 13 deaths, *ie.* Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Influenza 4, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6.

The "standardized death-rate" given in Table I, appears amongst the statistics for the first time. An explanation of these rates will be found in my "General Observations."

"Notifiable Diseases."

Table II. shows the number of "notified" cases, and Table V. compares the local zymotic death-rates for 1914, with those of England and Wales.

TABLE V.

Rates per 1,000 of population.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (under 2 years)	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
		Crude.	Standard-ized.								
Evesham Rural District	19.9	11.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	53
England and Wales	23.8	14.0	13.7	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.15	0.21	0.05	0.48	105

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever. Smallpox.

No case of either of these diseases was notified during the year.

Measles.

Measles was apparently not prevalent in the district last year, except at Hampton, where I found it necessary to close the Infant Department of the Schools, on March 16th, for 19 days.

Reference to this disease is made in my "General Observations."

Scarlet Fever.

TABLE VI.

Table VI. shows the monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever during 1914.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.		Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Badsey	Jan. (2),	Feb. (1).	5	February 28th, 1914
	Mar. (1),	Dec. (1)		
Broadway ..	Mar. (1),	Nov. (4),	7	
	Dec. (2)			
Chadbury ..	Mar. (1)		1	
Hampton ..	Jan. (2)		2	
Lenchwick ..	Jan. (1)		1	
Rous Lench } ..	Feb. (7)	Mar. (3)	10	
Radford ,, } ..	Feb. (3)		3	
Wickhamford ..	Jan. (1)		1	
	Jan. (6),	Feb. (11)	30	February 28th, 1914
	Mar. (6),	Nov. (4),		
	Dec. (3)			

22 of the 30 cases notified were treated at "the Sanatorium," but the others, viz. 2 at Broadway, 5 in Rous Lench Parish, and 1 at Lenchwick were satisfactorily isolated at home. Table II. shows that 24 of the 30 cases were children not exceeding 15 years of age.

Table VI. shows that 23 of the cases were reported in the March quarter, and that the principal outbreak was in Rous Lench Parish in February and March, where 13 cases occurred. The Medical Attendant advised that the earlier cases need not be removed to the Sanatorium, but on enquiry I found that most of them could not be isolated at home, and he subsequently agreed that I could have them sent to your Hospital which procedure ultimately stamped out the disease. It was, however, necessary to close the local School on February 19th, for a month owing to this outbreak. 1 of the cases notified at Hampton died at the Sanatorium on March 2nd, but this death is not included in your Statistics, as the person attacked belonged to Evesham Borough. The remaining 7 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the December quarter. One of these was notified at Badsey on December 22nd, but apparently this man (aged 30) sickened with the disease on December 1st, but was not seen by the medical man until the end of that month. During this period one of his children attended Badsey School, but fortunately this did not lead to any extension of the disease. 5 cases at Broadway occurred at 2 houses, viz. 3 in one during November, and 2 in the other during December.

Those in the latter of the 2 houses were not officially investigated, as the medical attendant gave me full particulars about them, and guaranteed every precaution would be taken.

The precautionary measures adopted, are so well-known to you, that they need not be mentioned here.

Whooping Cough.

Table III. shows that there were two deaths from Whooping Cough, but in reality 3 were registered in your district, viz. 1 at Badsey on March 10th, 1 at Bretforton on August 11th, and 1 at Offenham on October 26th.

The first of these was a "transferable" death and consequently is not included in the statistics for the district.

I found it expedient to close Bretforton Schools on September 1st, for 4 days, and Offenham Schools on October 12th for 20 days.

Diphtheria.

Table VII. shows the monthly incidence of the disease during 1914.

TABLE VII.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.	Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Broadway ..	Oct. (1)	1	Nil
Hampton ..	June (1)	1	
Wickhamford ..	Feb. (1), June (1), July (1)	3	
	Feb (1), June (2), July (1), Oct. (1)	5	Nil

These 5 patients had mild attacks of the disease, and were treated at the Sanatorium. The cases require no comment.

Influenza

Influenza was prevalent in the early part of the year, and caused 4 deaths; in consequence of which I closed the Offenham Council Infant and the Offenham C.E. Schools in January, and also the Infant Department of Bretforton School.

At the time of writing there seems to be an epidemic of this disorder, and with "sore throat" as a prevalent symptom.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table VIII. shows the number of deaths, and death-rates, due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past 10 years.

TABLE VIII.

	Average Rates 1905-14.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
No. of Deaths in District ..	5	6 <i>d</i>	5 <i>c</i>	3 <i>a</i>	4	4 <i>b</i>	5	7	4	15	6
District Death Rate per 10,000 of population ..	7·2	6·3	5·4	3·2	4·3	5·0	6·3	8·8	5·1	19·1	7·9
County Death Rate per 10,000 of population ..	7·6	Not yet known	6·6	7·3	8·1	7·5	7·9	8·1	7·8	7·8	8·0

a. There were also two other deaths in the Union Infirmary chargeable to the Borough.

b. There was also another death in a pauper chargeable to the Borough.

c. Includes 2 deaths in Lunatic Asylums, *i.e.* 1 in Gloucester County Asylum and 1 in Worcester County and City Asylum (Powick), chargeable to the Rural District.

d. Includes 2 deaths in Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum (Powick), chargeable to the District.

Beyond submitting their statistics, I make no reference to Tuberculosis as the subject has already been dealt with in my "General Observations."

Elementary Schools.

The following Schools were closed during 1914.

School.	Period.		Cause.
	From.	For	
Offenham C. Infant ..	23 Jan.	11 days	Infectious Influenza Colds
Bretforton C. (Infant Dept.)	26 Jan.	10 days	Ditto
Offenham C.E. ..	27 Jan.	9 days	Ditto
Rous Lench C.E.	19 Feb.	27 days	Scarlet Fever
Great Hampton P. (Infant Department)	16 Mar.	19 days	Measles
Bretforton Council	1 Sept.	4 days	Whooping Cough
Offenham Council	12 Oct.	20 days	Whooping Cough

The outbreaks of the diseases which caused closure of these Schools, have already been alluded to. It will be seen that the Offenham Schools were singularly unfortunate.

Joint Isolation Hospital. (The Sanatorium).

The number of patients sent into the "Sanatorium," together with some remarks upon this institution, are given in my Report on Evesham Borough.

Disinfection.

The methods of disinfection adopted are unchanged, and so well-known that they need not be explained.

The disinfecting apparatus at the Sanatorium ("Recks") is freely made use of with beneficial effect.

Sanitary Work.

Housing.

The active measures you have taken under the "Housing Town Planning Act, 1909," are obvious to anyone passing through the district, for the colonies of new cottages you have erected, are to be seen in many parishes.

I said in my last Annual Report "that 60 labourers' cottages at rentals varying from 3/6 to 4/8 per week have already been built

“at Broadway, and 87 others either are now being built, or will “very shortly be built.” The following is the present position with regard to labourers’ dwellings you have built under the Act, viz. :

Broadway. The whole of the 60 cottages are let.

Offenham. All the 26 cottages are let, and there has been no change of tenancy since the cottages were completed.

Bretforton. The 20 dwellings are let, although not ready for occupation.

Littleton. 24 cottages have quite recently been finished, 21 of these are let, and the remaining 3 no doubt will be tenanted as soon as the Council take action with regard to a few houses which need re-construction or closure.

Harvington. The 16 cottages will apparently be finished in June. 14 of these have already been let, and probably the remaining 2 will be, when 4 houses unfit for habitation are closed.

That you have already built, or are building, and have readily let 146 labourers’ dwellings under this Act, is a piece of work of which the Council may justifiably be proud. But this good house work does not end there, inasmuch as you have caused 37 cottages with defects to be remedied without Closing Orders. As Mr. Holloway truly states in his Annual Report (appended) “improved ventilation may “be seen in most of the cottages, and the sanitation shows an “advance upon what existed a few years ago.”

Mr. Holloway’s report gives details of work he has carried out under the Act, and doubtless will be carefully read. As regards his statement that the “cost of building has increased on account of the “war, and the rate of interest on loans has also been raised,” I asked Mr. Holloway (as he prepared the plans for, and supervised, these schemes) to give me some particulars of this increased cost, and he informs me that since the outbreak of the war :

1.	Timber	..	..	increased	10 p.c. to 15 p.c.
2.	Glass	..	..	„	60 p.c.
3.	Lead	..	..	„	15 p.c.
4.	Bricks	..	..	„	5 p.c.
5.	Iron	..	..	„	7½ p.c. to 10 p.c.
6.	Wages	..	..	„	5 p.c.
7.	Hauling and freightage			„	5 p.c.
8.	Loan interest	..		„	½ p.c.

The increased cost of the Harvington houses was about 20 p.c. *i.e.* £500.

Water Supply.

Harvington. As anticipated in my last Report, cleansing of the Harvington wells did not render the water fit for domestic use, consequently you applied to the Local Government Board for a loan of

£2,500 to lay on water to this village from the mains, of Evesham Villages Joint Water Board, at Offenham. This loan, after considerable local opposition, was sanctioned, and a contract for the work has been entered into. In spite of the war, the amount of the contract was below the Engineers' estimate.

It is expected that this work will be completed during the ensuing three months.

The water mains of Offenham, Badsey, Aldington and Hampton are now connected with the Joint Water Board's mains, and consequently these villages will no longer be dependent for their supplies upon the Evesham Corporation. Mr. Holloway (as Water Inspector for the District) deals with this question in his Annual Report, and shows that with the exception of 3 small parishes all the parishes now have water-works. This induces me to reiterate what I said in my last Report that "few Rural Councils have done so much in supplying "their districts with water-works, as you have done."

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No sewerage schemes were deemed necessary during the year. The sewage outfall works at Badsey, Broadway, Offenham and Harvington have all been well looked after. The Hampton sewers, as you know, discharge their sewage into the Evesham Corporation syphon-sewer which conveys the sewage under the river to the Corporation bacteria beds, and at one time this syphon became blocked now and again. Since the Corporation increased their sewage pumping plant there has been no trouble with the syphon. I recently caused analyses of the effluents from the Corporation Works to be made, and each of them proved that the purification of the sewage was satisfactory.

Slaughter-houses. Factories and Workshops. Dairies and Cowsheds.

Mr. Holloway's Report shows that these local trades are satisfactorily managed, and as I know that this is so, I need make no further reference to them.

Meat.

There was only one seizure of meat unfit for human consumption during the year, and the circumstances under which this occurred did not warrant legal proceedings being taken.

It affords me considerable pleasure to record the fact that during the year Mr. Holloway obtained the Special Certificate with regard to Meat Inspection granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute, and that he is one of the five Sanitary Inspectors in Worcestershire who hold it, whereas twenty-four others in the County do not do so.

To enable Mr. Holloway to qualify for this difficult examination, he had to incur considerable expense attending numerous lectures and demonstrations in Birmingham. I am sure you will join me in congratulating Mr. Holloway upon his success.

Burial Ground.

The Vicar and Churchwardens at Offenham have enlarged their burial accommodation by purchasing a most suitable plot of land adjoining the Churchyard. This will obviate any necessity for an application to the Local Government Board for a Closing Order with respect to the Churchyard, as there are still a few grave spaces in it.

I append Mr. Holloway's Annual Report.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

SHIREHALL, WORCESTER,

County Medical Officer.

February, 1915.

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for 1914.

Housing.

The progressive policy of the Council with regard to Housing is now very noticeable throughout the Rural District. Many of the older cottages which were in a very dilapidated condition have been demolished or reconstructed. Improved ventilation may be seen in most of the cottages, and the sanitation shows an advance upon what existed a few years ago.

Of the 120 houses dealt with this year under the Housing Acts 13 were unfit for habitation and Closing Orders were served, 37 others were defective and these have been altered as required. Orders to execute works under section 15 were served in respect to 15 cottages only, this was due to the fact that this section only applies to houses let after December 3rd, 1909. This section will, of course, prove more and more useful as years pass, and in the meantime action is taken under the Public Health Acts.

During the year, we have had three Local Government Board Enquiries with regard to applications to erect working class dwellings, and it may be of interest if I give the tabulated particulars which I submitted at these Enquiries to prove that further dwellings were necessary. From these particulars you will be able to arrive at the condition of housing in the villages concerned.

*Copy of Surveyor's Report as to the need of further housing accommodation.
in the parish of Harvington.*

No. of houses in the parish under £16 per year	...	...	120.
No. of houses totally unfit for habitation	...	...	4.
No. of houses unfit at present but capable of being made reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	10.
Houses in addition to the above which are in need of general repairs	...	...	7.
Houses erected during the last 10 years (not cottages)	...	...	6.
No. of houses overcrowded at present	...	...	5.
No. of houses with three bedrooms or more	...	...	49.
No. of houses with two bedrooms	...	...	64.
No. of houses with one bedroom	...	...	18.
No. of houses with rents from 1/6d. to 2/6d. per week	...	...	74.
No. of houses rented at from 2/6d. to 4/0d. per week	...	...	26.
No. of houses rented at from 4/0d. to 6/0d. per week	...	...	25.

Bretforton Housing.

No. of houses in the village under £16 per year	...	...	110.
No. of houses unfit for habitation	...	...	3.
No. of houses in bad repair, but which may be made reasonably fit	...	...	2.
No. of houses in addition to the above which are in need of general repairs	...	...	17.
No. of houses erected during the last ten years	...	...	16.
No. of houses with three bedrooms or more	...	...	34.
No. of houses with two bedrooms	...	...	62.
No. of houses with one bedroom	...	...	4.
No. of houses which are overcrowded	...	...	8.

The rents are as follows :—

From 1/6d. to 2/6d. per week	...	...	55.
From 2/6d. to 4/- per week	...	...	30.
4/- and upwards	...	...	25.

*Housing Enquiry, Littleton Parishes.**South Littleton.*

No. of houses under £16 per year	...	...	96.
No. of houses unfit for habitation (in my opinion)	...	...	1.
No. of houses in bad repair, but which may be made reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	4.
No. of houses in addition, which need general repairs to make them satisfactory	...	...	11.
No. of cases of overcrowding known to exist	...	...	4.
No. of houses with three bedrooms	...	...	64.
No. of houses with two bedrooms	...	...	29.
No. of houses with one bedroom	...	...	4.
No. of houses erected during the last 5 years : 1909 (1); 1910 (2); 1911 (2); 1913 (2)	...	...	7.

North and Middle Littleton.

No. of houses under £16 per year	80.
No. of houses unfit for habitation (in my opinion)	...	...	5.
No. of houses in bad repair, but which may be made reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	3.
No. of houses in addition to the above, which need general repairs to make them satisfactory	...	...	17.
No. of cases of overcrowding known to exist	...	...	6.
No. of houses with three bedrooms	...	...	54.
No. of houses with two bedrooms	...	...	22.
No. of houses with one bedroom	...	...	4.

There have been no cottages erected during the last 5 years.

With regard to the constructive portion of the housing work, the Offenham Housing Scheme mentioned in my last Annual Report is now completed, this scheme is one of 26 cottages. The scheme for the Littleton parishes is now also complete, and this gives further accommodation to the extent of 24 cottages. In addition there are 20 cottages being erected in the Parish of Bretforton and 16 in the Parish of Harvington and these will be completed in a few more weeks. The total (including the Broadway Scheme completed in 1913) is 146 cottages erected by the Council under the powers given to them under the Housing Acts. These figures prove that the Council have the welfare of the working classes at heart and they are to be congratulated upon being the pioneers of housing reform.

One has only to take a casual survey of the housing conditions of four years ago and that existing to-day to realise what use the Council have made of their powers. By reason of the schemes we are able to deal with all defects in the older houses, abate cases of overcrowding, close insanitary places and demolish the dangerous ones, and all this work will inevitably elevate the lives of the tenants of cottages concerned. The need of the schemes is proved by the way in which the cottages are taken in spite of the conditions which have arisen owing to the war, and from personal experience I can testify to the appreciation of the tenants for the accommodation given.

In all the schemes I have adhered to the plans suggested by the Local Government Board in the Memorandum, the only variation made being in the sizes of the cottages and their gardens. The rents work out at an average of about 4/- per week, plus an extra amount for the land which sometimes is as much as an acre in extent.

Cost of building has increased on account of the war, and the rate of interest on loans has also been raised. This, of necessity, either increases the rent or throws a deficit upon the schemes to be met out of the rates, but I think the Council are to be congratulated upon having carried out the major portion of their housing work before these conditions existed.

Water Supplies.

As stated in my last Annual Report 12 samples of water representing about one third of the wells in the parish of Harvington were condemned upon analysis by the County Analyst for Worcestershire. As a result the Council approached the Joint Water Committee and arranged for a supply of water from the Joint Waterworks of the Evesham and Pebworth villages. A loan was obtained for the work, and the contract is now let and the work expected to be complete in three month's time.

The parish of Offenham is now connected to the Joint Water Scheme, as also are the villages of Hampton, Badsey, Wickhamford,

and Aldington, the latter villages having previously been supplied by the Corporation of Evesham. The springs at Lidcombe Wood, Stanway, purchased in 1913 by the Water Board are now connected and as a result it will be possible to draw an additional 250,000 gallons per day if required, and this in addition to the average of about 100,000 gallons per day, which can be drawn from the other springs in connection with the Joint Waterworks, puts the Council in an absolutely safe position, as the amount consumed throughout the districts supplied, does not exceed 150,000 gallons per day.

The Rural District is comprised of 17 parishes, and of these 11 are already supplied from these works, 1 is being connected up, 1 village has a scheme of its own but under the supervision of the Council, and one other village has a private supply. It will be seen that there are only three remaining parishes in your district, and these are scattered, isolated, and situated at high altitudes. Their supplies are from deep wells, and they are, I believe, quite satisfactory in every way.

The Council's policy with regard to water has been excellent, and I believe their scheme to be second to none in any large scattered rural area such as this.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The irrigation and sewage works in connection with the parishes of Badsey, Broadway, Offenham and Harvington have all been well looked after throughout the year, and there has been no trouble with the Hampton river syphon since the Corporation of Evesham (who treat the sewage) have increased the capacity of their pumps, thus enabling them to deal with the volume of sewage which now comes from Hampton as well as their own area.

The number of house drains laid or relaid totals 82, and 17 obstructed ones were cleared, 24 were trapped, ventilated, and repaired and 91 were tested under water pressure. 29 additional W.C's were provided, 17 repaired, 58 new privies or pail closets built, 13 converted to W.C's., and 14 privies to pail closets, in addition to 19 repaired.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 7 slaughter-houses upon the register, and these have been properly conducted during the year. In the course of my frequent visits, I have only twice seen any meat of diseased or inferior condition, and in 1 case I condemned the fore-quarters and head of a calf. This was surrendered and destroyed, and proceedings were avoided.

In October I sat for examination, and obtained the Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, after attending lectures and demonstrations in Birmingham.

Factories and Workshops.

Of the 116 Workshops upon the register, only 5 have been found to have any insanitary condition existing, 11 were certified for limewashing. The outworkers premises have been improved in several instances by work carried out in the administration of the Housing Acts.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Two new dairies have been added to the register this year, and in both cases the premises were considerably improved after inspection. The cowsheds are visited twice yearly, and as your Medical Officer of Health stated in his last Annual Report they are kept as well as possible under the existing Laws. Although a new Act was passed last year, its operation has been postponed for the time being.

Attached to this report will be found the usual summary of work carried out.

Gentlemen, I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. HOLLOWAY,

Cert. S.I. Exam. Brd. (Lond.) Cert. San. Inst., A.R. San. I.
Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor & Waterworks Engineer.

**Inspector's Tabular Report of the Sanitary Work completed in the
year ending 31st December, 1914.**

Infectious Disease	No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease ...	51
	Lots of bedding, clothing, &c. disinfected or destroyed ...	57
	Compensation paid for destruction ...	Nil
	Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act, 1875 Sec 26) ...	Nil
Houses. Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.	No. of houses erected ...	67
	No. of houses inspected ...	120
	No. represented as unfit for habitation ..	13
	No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority...	13
	No. of Closing Orders that became operative ..	12
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied without Closing Orders ...	37
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied after Closing Orders ...	none
	No. of Closing Orders determined ...	none
	No. of houses demolished ...	none
	No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15 ...	15
	No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with ...	11
	No. of yards paved or repaved ...	24
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, &c.	No. observed ...	none
	No. dealt with, as insanitary ...	none
House Drains.	No. laid or relaid ...	82
	No. trapped, ventilated and repaired ...	24
	No. of obstructed drains dealt with ...	17
	No. of house-drains tested ...	96
	No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	14
	No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected ...	9
	No. of dumb wells rectified ...	11
Water Closets.	No. of additional W.C.'s provided...	29
	No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water	17
Privies and Ashpits	No. of additional privies and ashpits provided ..	58
	No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s ..	13
	No. converted to pail closets ...	14
	No. repaired ...	19
Scavenging.	No. of houses from which refuse was removed ..	none
	No. of privies and ashpits cleansed...	none
	No. of portable receptacles cleansed ...	none
	No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed ..	none
	How often is house refuse removed ...	—
Smoke Nuisances.	No. under observation ...	none
	No. abated ...	none
Offensive Trades, (S. 112 P.H.A. 1875, S. 51, P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)	No. under observation ..	none
	No. improperly conducted...	none
	No. newly established, with consent of Council ...	none
Water Supply.	No. of wells sunk ...	1
	No. of wells cleansed and repaired...	7
	No. of wells closed as polluted ...	1
	No. of disused wells abolished ...	1
	No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year...	73
	No. of samples of water sent for analysis ...	20
	No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water supplies dealt with ...	30
	No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given ...	70

Slaughter Houses.	No. registered	6
	No. licensed	1
	No. cleansed and repaired ..	7
	At what intervals is each inspected	frequently
	Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	none
	Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out ...	yes
Factories and Workshops.	No. under inspection	116
	No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	11
	No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances...	5
	No. employing "young persons," &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
	No. of outworkers' premises inspected	32
Shop Hours' Act.	No. of shops under supervision	nil
	No. of contraventions of Act dealt with ..	nil
Purveyors of Milk.	No. of	4
Dairies.	No. registered	20
	No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	2
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
	No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	none
	Approximate No. of milking cows in District ..	320
	No. registered	35
Cowsheds.	No. of infected milk supplies reported	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
Canal Boats.	No. of boats on register	nil
	No. of boats registered during year	nil
	No. of certificates renewed	nil
	No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	nil
	No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	nil
	No. on Register	none
Lodging Houses.	No. regularly inspected	none
	No. cleansed and repaired ..	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	none
	No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	1
Food.	Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption ...	2 cwt.
	Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	2 cwt.
	No. of samples taken for analysis	none
Food and Drugs' Act.	No. of samples certified genuine	none
	No. of samples certified adulterated	none
	No. of cases of removal on notice	4
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance.	No. of removals	22
Accumulation of Offensive Refuse.	No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	nil
Legal Proceedings.	No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	nil
	No. of preliminary notices served	81
Clerical Work.	No. of Statutory notices served	56
	No. of Statutory notices complied with	42
	No. of Statutory notices outstanding	14

(Signed) E. HOLLOWAY,

March 2nd, 1915.

Sanitary Inspector.

To the Feckenham Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1914.

Copies, will, as required, be sent to the Local Government Board the Secretary of State, and the County Council.

Statistical Data.

I submit the following Tables (I., II., III., and IV.) issued by the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS. REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				* Stand-aidized death-rate.
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.		
			Number	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	
1909	5,450	108	—	19·8	75	13·7	—	6	14	130	81	14·8	
1910	5,400	110	—	20·3	72	13·3	—	9	6	55	81	15·0	
1911	5,455	101	—	18·5	68	12·4	—	13	10	99	81	14·8	
1912	5,456	95	96	17·5	51	9·3	—	12	5	52	63	11·5	
1913	5,456	88	88	16·1	74	13·5	1	9	11	125	82	15·0	12·8
1914	5,450	101	101	18·5	54	9·9	2	13	8	79	65	11·9	10·1

* The factor is ·8553.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED..								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox									
Cholera : Plague ..									
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	32		7	23	1	1			26
Erysipelas	7								
Scarlet fever ..	33	1	3	17	10	2			32
Typhus fever ..									
Enteric fever ..									
Relapsing fever ..									
Continued fever ..									
Puerperal fever ..									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Poliomyelitis ..									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6				2	4			
Other forms of Tuberculosis									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1							
Totals	79	2	10	40	13	7			58

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified	62 3	6 2	1		4	4	12	13	22 1	Nil
Enteric Fever										
Small Pox										
Measles	1						1			
Scarlet Fever	1				1					
Whooping Cough ..										
Diphtheria and Croup	3				3					
Influenza	1					1				
Erysipelas	1						1			
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	7					2	5			
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1								
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Cancer, malignant disease	5						1	2	2	
Rheumatic Fever ..										
Meningitis	2						1	1		
Organic Heart Disease	10						2	3	5	
Bronchitis	1								1	
Pneumonia (all forms)										
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..										
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1		1							
Appendicitis & Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver ..										
Alcoholism										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1					1				
Puerperal Fever ..										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	5	5								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1							1		
Suicide	1							1		
Other Defined Diseases	9	2						4	3	
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	14						1	1	12	
	65	8	1		4	4	12	13	23	Nil.

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year of age.
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	2 1	1			2 2	3	1			6 2
Small-pox .. .											
Chicken-pox .. .											
Measles .. .											
Scarlet Fever .. .											
Whooping-Cough .. .											
Diphtheria and Croup .. .											
Erysipelas .. .											
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .							1				1
Abdominal .. .											
Tuberculosis .. .											
Other Tuberculous .. .											
Diseases .. .											
Meningitis .. .											
(not Tuberculous) .. .											
Convulsions .. .							1				1
Laryngitis .. .											
Bronchitis .. .											
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .											
Diarrhœa .. .											
Enteritis .. .											
Gastritis .. .											
Syphilis .. .											
Rickets .. .											
Suffocation, overlying .. .											
Injury at birth .. .											
Atelectasis .. .											
Congenital .. .											
Malformations .. .		1				1					1
Premature birth .. .		1				1		1			2
Atrophy, Debility and .. .											
Marasmus .. .		1	1			2					2
Other Causes .. .							1				1
Totals .. .		3	1			4	3	1			8

101 births (Table I) were registered in the district during the year 1914. These 101 births give a birth-rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the population; as compared with an average rate for the years 1909-13 of 18.4.

The 1914 birth-rate therefore was 0.1 above the average of the past 5 years.

The corresponding birth-rate of England and Wales amounted to 23.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1913, and lower than the rate in any other year on record, due allowance being made for revised estimates of population. Compared with the revised average in the ten years 1904-13, the birth-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 2.1 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered in the District in 1914 (Table 1) was 54; but as 13 other deaths occurred elsewhere among residents which have to be included, and 2 deaths of non-residents are excluded, the net deaths belonging to the district numbered 65 and give a death-rate of 11.9 as compared with the average of 14.2 for the years 1909-13. The "Standardised death-rate" which appears in Table I for the first time, is explained in my "General Observations."

The death-rate for England and Wales last year was 14.0 per 1,000, which was 0.2 per 1,000 above the revised rate in 1913, compared with the revised average rate in the 10 years 1904-13, the death rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 0.7 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality (see Table I) of the District calculated in the ordinary way, equalled 79, whereas the corresponding mortality of England and Wales was 105.

"Notifiable Diseases."

Table II gives a list of cases notified in 1914, and Table V compares the local zymotic death-rates for that year with the corresponding ones of England and Wales.

TABLE V.

Rates per 1,000 of population.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Enteric	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
		Crude.	Standardized.								
Feckenham Rural District	18.5	11.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	79
England and Wales	23.8	14.0	13.7	0.05	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.21	0.15	0.48	105

Smallpox. Enteric Fever.

No case of Smallpox or Enteric Fever was notified during the year.

Measles.

The death from Measles (Table II.) occurred at Inkberrow on December 4th. This, as you know, is not a notifiable disease, and consequently I have no information as to the exact number of cases which occurred: it became so prevalent in certain parts of your district that I had to close the following Elementary Schools, viz: Inkberrow Council on October 22nd, for 17 days, Feckenham C.E. (junior mixed department) November 25th, for 21 days, Feckenham C.E. (senior department) November 30th, for 10 days.

Some remarks on Measles will be found in my "General Observations."

Scarlet Fever.

Table VI. shows the monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever during 1914.

TABLE VI.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.	Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Astwood Bank ..	Jan. (6), Feb. (1), April (1), Sept (1),	9	July 28th (a)
Callow Hill ..	Oct. (1)	1	
Cockhill ..	April (1)	1	
Crabbs Cross ..	Jan. (4), Feb. (1), Aug. (1), Oct. (4), Nov. (1), Dec. (1)	12	
Feckenham ..	April (1)	1	
Ham Green	Feb. (1), Mar. (3),	6	
(Cruise Hill) ..	June (1), Nov. (1)	3	
Hunt End ..	Jan (1), Oct. (2)		
	Jan. (11), Feb. (3), Mar. (3), April (3), June (1), Aug (1), Sept. (1), Oct. (7), Nov. (2), Dec. (1)	33	

(a) Notified in 1913 and suffered with Nephritis for 9 months.

32 of these patients were sent to the "Alcester Sanatorium" and 1 was isolated at home. Table II. shows that 21 of the 33 cases occurred in children under 15 years of age. This table shows you that Scarlatina chiefly occurred on the confines of your district, adjacent to Redditch Urban and Alcester Rural Districts, where the disease was prevalent during the year. It is not surprising therefore that direct infection carried Scarlatina into your district.

Diphtheria.

Table VII. shows the monthly incidence of the disease during 1914.

TABLE VII.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.	Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Astwood Bank..	June (5), July (13), Aug. (1), Sept.(2), Oct.(3), Nov.(2) Dec (2)	28	June 17th, (a),
Callow Hill ..	Nov. (1)	1	3rd July
Feckenham ..	July (2)	2	
Inkberrow ..	Oct. (1)	1	20th Oct. (a)
	June (5), July (15), Aug. (1), Sept. (2), Oct. (4), Nov. (3), Dec. (2)	32	June 17th, (a) 3rd July, Oct. 20th. (a)

(a) Occurred at Sanatorium.

It is thus obvious that 28 of the 32 cases notified, occurred at Astwood Bank, and that 18 of the former appeared in June and July. 26 of these patients were removed to the Alcester Sanatorium, and 2 of the 3 deaths which took place, occurred at that Institution.

30 of the 32 cases were School children not exceeding 15 years of age.

Now as to the causation of this outbreak.—At its commencement some persons seemed to think that the cases were due to water, but I hope I dispelled this erroneous idea when I presented my report dated 6th July, 1914, and then explained that diphtheria was not a water-borne disease. Outbreaks have been traced to milk, but there was not the slightest evidence that milk acted as a channel of infection in this instance.

My enquiries convinced me that the cases were due to direct personal infection in which school influences played an important part, and there was no doubt that some mild, but most infectious cases of "sore throat," were not heard of. I advised the head teachers to keep a careful watch for such cases, and to exclude them from School, until a medical certificate was forthcoming that suspected cases were not diphtheria. Teachers are empowered

by the Education Committee to authorize parents under certain circumstances, to obtain medical certificates at the cost of the committee.

As an additional safeguard, as School Medical Officer, I instructed one of the Assistant School Medical Inspectors to take "swabs" on July 6th. from children in the Schools who had suspicious symptoms, and to send these "swabs" to the County Bacteriologist, in order to see if any mild cases of diphtheria not under medical supervision, were present in School.

The result of this was, that a child was found in School in an infectious condition. Three other members of the same family subsequently had diphtheria. Further "swabbing" of the throats of 30 children led to the detection of 5 other cases. Consequently it was decided to close all departments of Astwood Bank School on July 17th up to August 31st, which period included the summer holidays. With the object of, if possible, preventing any infectious children coming to School when it was re-opened after the holidays, I arranged with the Managers to collect the children at School on August 27th, for an hour or two, in order that one of my assistants might take further "swabs" from the children's throats.

The result of this procedure, was, that 1 child was found to have true diphtheria bacilli in his throat, and it is quite likely that if this child had not been detected, other cases would have occurred.

After this date a few "dropping" cases only occurred. Outbreaks of diphtheria arising in this way, are often most difficult to suppress, and not infrequently cling to a locality with much pertinacity. And it was very gratifying to learn that our efforts were even more satisfactory than I expected. I cannot allow this occasion to pass without putting on record the fact, that I greatly appreciate the "vote of thanks" you accorded me in connection with this outbreak of diphtheria.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

On the evening of the 22nd of June I received a notification that an Infant at Feckenham was suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Inflammation of the Eyes) and consequently I visited the village the next day, and arranged with the doctor to employ the district nurse on your behalf, to dress the child's eyes as often as he required, as you had previously authorized me to do. This case, I understand, under medical advice, aided by the nurse, ultimately recovered without loss of sight. Neglect of cases like these, often results in blindness, and therefore the trifling outlay you incurred, was re-paid over and over again.

Schools.

The following Schools were closed during the year :

Name.	Date Closed.	Period in School Days.	Cause.
Crabbs Cross C. (Inft. Dept.)	19 Jan.	10 days	Mumps and Scarlet Fever
Crabbs Cross C. (Boys' and Girls' Depts.)	20 Jan.	9 days	Ditto
Cookhill C.	26 Mar.	11 days	Mumps
Astwood Bank Council	17 July	10 days	Diphtheria
Inkberrow Council	22 Oct.	17 days	Measles
Feckenham C. of E. (Junior Mixed Dept.)	25 Nov.	21 days	Measles
Feckenham C. of E. (Senior Dept.)	30 Nov.	10 days	Measles

Tuberculosis.

Further reference is made to the local incidence of Tuberculosis in my "General Observations."

Isolation Hospital.

Table II. shows the cases of "notifiable" diseases sent to your Joint Isolation Hospital, "Alcester Sanatorium," which is in Warwickshire.

Disinfection.

There is no efficient steam disinfecting apparatus at the Alcester Sanatorium, and consequently disinfection of any infected clothing cannot be properly carried out. As you are aware, this Hospital is in Warwickshire, and I have no official connection with it.

The Warwickshire County Council some years ago unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade the Joint Hospital Committee to provide such an apparatus, and apparently the position the Committee then took up is still maintained.

As long as this state of things obtains, the disinfection of such articles must be perfunctory.

Sanitary Work.

Your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Watling, being a "Territorial" was called up "on active service" at the commencement of the War. By kind permission of the Redditch Urban Council, you were able to retain the services of their Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Jameson) to act as Mr.

Watling's deputy. Fortunately Mr. Jameson takes private sanitary pupils who were able, unofficially, to assist him in his duties, and consequently he has been able to do Mr. Watling's duties in the same efficient manner that he does his own.

Mr. Jameson's Annual Report (appended) is so explicit, that I am able to curtail my remarks upon the sanitary state of your District.

Housing.

My last Annual Report discussed housing conditions at some length. I then showed that labourers' dwellings were greatly needed at Astwood Bank, Cookhill and Inkberrow. An excellent site for 5 pairs of cottages was obtained at Astwood Bank, and the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £2,230 to carry out this much-needed scheme. Owing to the War, however, the commencement of this work has been postponed.

A loan of £90 for purchasing a suitable site at Cookhill has been applied for, but as yet the Board have not given their decision as to the "Local Inquiry" held on March 18th.

Nothing has lately been done as to providing cottages at Inkberrow. The last move of the District Council was to ask the Parish Council to appoint representatives to meet the District Council in order to ascertain the exact requirements of the parish, and as to a suitable site. The Parish Council have not yet appointed their representatives, and consequently this matter is at a standstill.

Mr. Jameson's Report gives details of the work he has undertaken since he took his local duties in August last.

Mr. Watling, however, I know, made many housing inspections in the first half of the year, but apparently Mr. Jameson has not been able to trace his records. Mr. Watling's Annual Report for 1913 shows that he made many house inspections at Astwood Bank, Cookhill and Inkberrow, preparatory to the Local Housing Enquiries. Some houses known to be unfit for habitation cannot be closed, and some cases of overcrowding abated, until more labourers' cottages are provided in these localities.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Hunt End. Mr. Jameson states in his Annual Report: "I would call your attention to the defective drains that are in evidence at Crabbs Cross, Hunt End and Feckenham, several of which can be seen to be defective by merely walking along the roadways, and cases exist where the crude liquid matter is being discharged into the gutters and from there into the water courses. The drainage of properties in the district requires very serious attention, otherwise there will soon be considerable trouble arising from this cause."

The defective drainage at Hunt End is well-known to you, and to the Local Government Board, and the position is clearly explained in my Annual Report for 1911 (page 66). The following is a summary of this statement :

In 1910, owing to a representation made by the County Council, a Local Government Board Inquiry Inspector (Mr. Fawcett) inspected the district, and on December 10th, 1910, the Board wrote that Crabb's Cross and Hunt End ought to be sewered "by means of a joint sewerage scheme by the Feckenham and Alcester Rural District Councils."

On October 4th, 1911, another of the Board's Engineering Inspectors (Mr. Brightmore) visited the locality. On January 24th, 1912, the Board wrote your Clerk "that the Rural District Council of Alcester have declined to take part in a Conference until they have considered the report of their Engineer, who has been instructed to report on the matter. The Board therefore propose to defer arranging the visit of their Inspector for the present. They are in further communication with the Rural District Council of Alcester."

There the matter now stands; and having recorded the present position, I feel I have no further responsibility with regard to this matter, as it is in the hands of the Local Government Board.

Furthermore, I realize that this is not an opportune time for taking up this question. For the same reason, the contemplated new sewer in Evesham Road, Astwood Bank, has not been laid.

Water Supply.

Feckenham Village.

As regards the reference to this question contained in my last Annual Report, the additional analyses of the wells have not yet been made; but I understand your Deputy Inspector has been instructed to collect and forward them to the County Analyst. These analyses are to be made in order to ascertain what effect, if any, the local sanitary improvements have had upon the Feckenham wells.

Mr. Jameson refers to water supply questions in his Report.

A new water-main was laid in Evesham Road, Astwood Bank, in order to supply new houses.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

I have often called attention to defective cowsheds in your district, and some have consequently been improved, but as Mr. Jameson says "some are in anything but a satisfactory condition."

I advise that Mr. Jameson be directed to bring up a report upon each dairy and cowshed in your district, with as little delay as possible; inas-

much as requisite improvements can be carried out without "war influences" impeding them. This is the more necessary as the Milk Act which comes into force on October 1st, will without doubt oblige very many Dairymen to manage their businesses better than they do at present.

Scavenging.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. Jameson, you authorized him to engage additional assistance, and the result has been that local scavenging is now done much better than formerly.

Bake-houses. Slaughter-houses. Knacker's Yard.

Factories and Workshops

Mr. Jameson so thoroughly explains local action, that I need not add to what he says. I append his Report.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

SHIREHALL, WORCESTER,

County Medical Officer.

March, 1915.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the year 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Feckenham Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to submit the Annual Report for the year ending December, 31st, 1914, giving particulars of the sanitary work which has been carried out in your district during the past year.

In considering this Report I must ask you to remember the fact that I have only been your official since August, when your permanent Inspector, Mr. Watling, went on active service, and at your invitation I agreed to take over the appointment temporarily, in order that when the crisis was over Mr. Watling would be able to return and resume his official duties under you.

In making the report there has been some considerable trouble in obtaining reliable information as to the amount of work that had been carried out during the first seven months of the year; and whilst I do not wish to pass any comment upon the manner in which the work has been done, I am most certainly of opinion that it would be far better if all letters and communications that are sent out from the office were properly indexed up, numbered, etc., as it would make the work of supervision much more easy and reliable; for to find particulars of any given work referred to in the letter books, it is necessary to search for such information for some considerable time, which is to say the least far from satisfactory.

I am pleased to report that during the time I have been your official, owners and agents of properties have shown their willingness to carry out improvements or alterations that I have suggested in letters which I have sent to them, and this has prevented many legal notices from being issued, and is a course of procedure preferable to serving a large number of notices, and at the same time fuller details of the works required can be given.

Drainage.

Several defective drains have been taken out, and new ones provided, with properly constructed cesspools, sanitary gullies and ventilation shafts complete. The properties were situated at Hunt End, Crabbs Cross, Astwood Bank, Feckenham, Oldberrow Green, and Edgoak.

There are many defective drains in the district, in particular I would call your attention to the defective drains that are in evidence at Crabbs Cross, Hunt End and Feckenham, several of which can be seen to be defective by merely walking along the roadways; and cases exist where the crude liquid matter is being discharged into the gutters, and from these into the water courses.

The drainage of properties in the district requires very serious attention, otherwise there will soon be considerable trouble arising from this cause.

Water Supply.

I have made many enquiries as to the sources of water supply to different properties, more especially with regard to properties situated at Hunt End and Feckenham.

In 14 instances I have called the attention of owners of property to wells that were, from their position and surroundings, open to suspicion. In these cases I am glad to say that my recommendations for opening the wells, cleansing, and removing the sources of pollution were acted upon.

There are, however, many other wells in use, the water from which cannot be regarded as being above suspicion. And I am of opinion that a considerable amount of time should be devoted, during^s the coming year, to taking samples of water, and other work in connection with the water supply of houses situated in the districts referred to. It will be useless to improve the general sanitary condition, without having in mind the necessity of a wholesome supply of drinking water being provided.

A sample of water was taken from a farm at Knighton, and after some delay the owner had the well opened and cleansed. But as the water did not appear to be very good, a further sample was taken, with the result that the County Analyst again certified the water from this particular well as being unfit for drinking purposes. A notice to provide the premises with a proper supply of water will now be served upon the owner.

By instructions from the Council, I prepared a specification for the extension of the water main along Evesham Road, Astwood Bank, for a distance of 81 yards (4 in. cast-iron pipe). The work was contracted for, and the Council accepted the lowest tender for carrying out the work, which has been done in a very satisfactory manner. This affords facilities for providing the new houses that are being built, and intended to be built, on the Common Field, with a good supply of water. I might mention that the work has been done in such a manner that it will be easy to make a further extension, should there be any necessity to do so. The cost of this work was about £32.

Bake-houses.

The Bake-houses have been visited, and in only 1 case was there any necessity to order the walls to be scraped and limewashed, which was done upon request.

Slaughter-houses.

The Slaughter-houses which are in use in the district, namely, 6 registered and 1 licensed, have been visited frequently.

In 1 case I had occasion to call the attention of the occupier to what I consider a very serious nuisance, viz.: the improper storage of the offal and garbage. At the time of my visit there were decomposing organs of animals laid about, which gave off a most offensive odour. I am glad to say that since my visit there has been no further cause for complaint.

The whole of the Slaughter-houses have been well limewashed, and kept in a very cleanly condition, and speaking generally the Slaughter-houses which are in use in your district are satisfactory.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

I have made several inspections of meat and other food that has been exposed for sale. In no case have I had occasion to seize any as being unfit for food.

During the hot weather I had occasion to call the attention of a butcher to some meat that was hung in his shop, and without hesitation he had the same destroyed.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

According to the register there are 33 persons registered under these Orders.

In 5 instances I have found it necessary to order limewashing, and in 1 case I took exception to the utensils used in connection with the business, and the milk being kept in a living-room. And after bringing considerable pressure to bear in this case, I have got the occupier of the premises to provide a separate place for the storage of the milk and the utensils.

In another case I found that a dairy was being used for storing milk, making and storing butter, which had a direct communication by a large window opening, not provided with any glass, into a room where a patient suffering from tuberculosis was living. It was difficult to make the people realise the danger of this; but after I met the owner of the premises, and explained to him the position, I am glad to say that he saw the reasonableness of my request to have the place where the butter and milk was kept, quite separate and distinct from the house, especially under the circumstances.

The cowsheds which are in use in the district are in anything but a satisfactory condition. Upon making visits to some in the Feckenham and Hunt End districts, I have found cases where there was no ventilation provided for the cows; the cows were standing in several inches of manure; the places were badly constructed, and not lighted, except by the door; and even a whitewash brush did not appear to have ever been used in one or two of what might be termed sheds.

Knacker Yard.

When I took over the duties, there was some trouble in connection with the Knacker Yard, which is situated in a field near Astwood Bank.

I made an inspection of the premises, by request of the Council, and prepared a report upon same. I communicated with the owner, and pointed out to him several matters that required alteration, amongst which was the provision of a new concrete floor. And I am pleased to report that without any hesitation whatever, he had the whole of my requirements carried out, at some considerable cost. I have since visited the premises, frequently, but have not found any cause for further complaint.

Public Elementary Schools.

From enquiries which I have made, and visits paid to the Public Elementary Schools in the district, I have not found any cause for complaint, with regard to the sanitary arrangements, at any of such schools.

Factory and Workshop Act.

According to the register there are 11 factories and 42 workshops in occupation in the district. Nine have been certified as requiring limewashing, and in 2 cases it has been necessary to order cess-pools to be cleansed. In another instance it was necessary to order the abatement of a nuisance arising from overcrowding. All these matters were rectified upon request.

One notice has been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and proper attention given to same. Notification was sent to the Factory Inspector after the work was completed.

Scavenging

Scavenging is carried out at Astwood Bank, Crabbs Cross, Hunt End, and Feckenham.

During the year 815 loads of ashes, refuse, etc., have been removed to the different tips.

With regard to the removal of the house refuse, I pointed out in one of my monthly reports that the removal of house refuse did not receive proper attention. I found upon making visits to different properties, that where galvanized iron dustbins were provided for the storage of the house refuse, in many cases it was only removed at long intervals; in some cases as much as a month. This was very unsatisfactory, and it was no common thing to find that in several back yards the dustbins were overflowing to such an extent, that there was more refuse deposited in a large heap than was contained in the bins. And as children frequently play with such matter, I felt it my duty to bring this question before your notice.

As a result of this, you authorised me to engage additional assistance for this work. And I have hired an additional horse and cart, about a day in every three weeks. This has caused a great improvement in the removal of the house refuse.

At the same time there is still room for improvement, and I hope before the end of the coming year to be able to inaugurate a system of refuse removal, whereby all galvanised iron dustbins can be emptied very frequently, and not be allowed to remain until they are insufficient to hold the refuse which has accumulated.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.

I regret that I am unable to give details of the work carried out under this Act by Mr. Watling, but have pleasure in giving particulars of the works carried out by myself, which are as follows:

No. of houses inspected	.. ..	17
No. represented as unfit for habitation	.. ..	2
No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority		2
No. of Closing Orders that became operative	..	1
No. of houses with defects remedied without Closing Orders		8
No. of houses with defects remedied after Closing Orders		—
No. of Closing Orders determined	.. ..	—
No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15	..	12
No. of Orders to execute work complied with	..	12
No. of houses demolished	.. ..	—

I have inspected two houses in Crabbs Cross, and called the attention of the Council to the fact that they were in a very bad state of repair. The owner, at first upon being communicated with, declined to carry out the requirements, and asked that a Sub-Committee should meet him and myself upon the premises. I am pleased, however, to state that when the Deputation met, the owner and myself had a private consultation, when I fully explained the whole of the works required to be carried out. Upon this he agreed to carry out everything that I had pointed out. Therefore the services of the Deputation were not required.

The following is a brief summary of the principal improvements effected:—

Damp-proof courses inserted (double courses of blue brick Headers in cement,)	.. ..	483 feet.
New quarry floors provided	.. ..	11
Bedroom floors repaired	.. ..	9
Wash-houses taken down and rebuilt	..	5
New spouting fixed	.. ..	250 feet.
New double-hung sash windows provided	..	27
Blue brick yard pavement laid	.. ..	650 sq. yards.
House walls repaired	.. ..	27
New water closets provided	.. ..	1
Houses cleansed, papered, painted, &c.	..	13
Chimneys taken down and re-built	..	6

Proposed New Sewer.

When it was known that new houses were to be erected along Evesham Road, Astwood Bank, the Council considered the question of providing a sewer, that would be available for the draining of the proposed new houses.

At the request of the Council, I took measurements and levels, and prepared reports and approximate estimates of alternative means of continuing the sewer.

The Council, after due consideration of my reports, decided, in view of the large sum of money required to carry out the work, to abandon the scheme for the present.

I would take this opportunity of thanking you for your kind consideration, and also the County Medical Officer for his advice and assistance during the year.

I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMESON,

Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.

**Inspector's Tabular Report of the Sanitary Work completed in the
year ending 31st December, 1914.**

Infectious Disease	No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease ...	47
	Lots of bedding, clothing, &c. disinfected or destroyed ...	33
	Compensation paid for destruction ...	nil
	Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act, 1875 Sec 26) ...	nil
Houses. Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.	No of houses erected ...	3
	No. of houses inspected ...	17
	No. represented as unfit for habitation ...	2
	No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority ...	2
	No. of Closing Orders that became operative ...	1
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied without Closing Orders ...	8
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied after Closing Orders ...	none
	No. of Closing Orders determined ...	none
	No. of houses demolished ...	none
	No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15 ...	12
	No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with ...	12
	No of yards paved or repaved ...	6
	No. of cases of overcrowding abated ...	3
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, &c.	No. observed ...	1
	No. dealt with, as insanitary ...	none
House Drains.	No. laid or relaid ...	15
	No. trapped, ventilated and repaired ...	9
	No. of obstructed drains dealt with ...	14
	No. of house-drains tested ...	6
	No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	18
	No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected ...	9
	No. of dumb wells rectified ...	4
Water Closets.	No. of additional W.C.'s provided ...	2
	No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water ...	4
Privies and Ashpits	No. of additional privies and ashpits provided ...	3
	No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s ...	2
	No. converted to pail closets ...	—
	No. repaired ...	22
Scavenging.	No. of houses from which refuse was removed ...	485
	No. of privies and ashpits cleansed ...	335
	No. of portable receptacles cleansed ...	38
	No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed ...	815
	How often is house refuse removed ...	once every 3 weeks
Smoke Nuisances.	No. under observation ...	2
	No. abated ...	1
Offensive Trades, (S. 112 P.H.A. 1875, S. 51, P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)	No. under observation ...	1
	No. improperly conducted ...	1
	No. newly established, with consent of Council ...	none
Water Supply.	No. of wells sunk ...	1
	No. of wells cleansed and repaired ...	6
	No. of wells closed as polluted ...	1
	No of disused wells abolished ...	1
	No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year ...	296
	No. of samples of water sent for analysis ...	3
	No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water supplies dealt with ...	2
	No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given ...	—

Slaughter Houses.	No. registered	6
	No. licensed	1
	No. cleansed and repaired	3
	At what intervals is each inspected	monthly
	Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	none
	Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out	yes
Factories and Workshops.	No. under inspection (one void)	54
	No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	2
	No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances	8
	No. employing "young persons," &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	quarterly
	No. of outworkers' premises inspected	32
Shop Hours' Act.	No. of shops under supervision	nil
	No. of contraventions of Act dealt with	nil
Purveyors of Milk.	No. of	25
Dairies.	No. registered	8
	No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	4
	At what intervals is each inspected	quarterly
	No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	none
	Approximate No. of milking cows in District	140
Cowsheds.	No. registered	25
	No. of infected milk supplies reported	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	quarterly
Canal Boats.	No. of boats on register	nil
	No. of boats registered during year	nil
	No. of certificates renewed	nil
	No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	nil
	No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	nil
Lodging Houses.	No. on Register	none
	No. regularly inspected	none
	No. cleansed and repaired	none
	At what intervals is each inspected	—
Food.	No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	
	Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	
	Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	7lbs. beef
Food and Drugs' Act.	No. of samples taken for analysis	none
	No. of samples certified genuine	none
	No. of samples certified adulterated	none
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance.	No. of cases of removal on notice	4
Accumulation of Offensive Refuse.	No. of removals	10
Legal Proceedings.	No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	nil
	No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	nil
Clerical Work.	No. of letters sent out	687
	No. of preliminary notices served	81
	No. of Statutory notices served	17
	No. of Statutory notices complied with	16
	No. of Statutory notices outstanding	1

(Signed) WILLIAM JAMESON,

March 26th, 1915.

(Temporary) Sanitary Inspector.



To the Pershore Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1914.

Copies, will, as required, be sent to the Local Government Board, the Secretary of State, and the County Council.

Statistical Data.

I submit the following Tables (I., II., III., and IV.) issued by the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS. REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				* Stand-ardized death rate.
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.		
			Number	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	
1909	12,700	293	293	23·0	213	16·7	1	9	24	81	221	17·4	
1910	12,700	279	279	21·9	161	12·6	—	3	21	75	164	12·9	
1911	13,235	282	281	21·1	169	12·7	—	12.	20	70	121	13·6	
1912	13,235	274	274	20·7	169	12·7	3	10	17	62	176	13·2	
1913	13,300	263	262	19·7	155	11·6	1	13	18	68	167	12·5	10·2
1914	13,340	244	245	18·3	163	12·2	1	10	17	69	172	12·8	10·5

The factor is '8209.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED..								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox									
Cholera : Plague ..									
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	12		3	8		1			
Erysipelas	13								
Scarlet fever ..	31		7	19	3	1	1		29
Typhus fever ..									
Enteric fever ..	1				1				
Relapsing fever ..									
Continued fever ..									
Puerperal fever ..									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Poliomyelitis ..									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28			5	6	16	1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4		1	2		1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Totals	89		11	34	10	19	2		29

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards
All Causes	Certified .. Uncertified	170 2	17	2	4 1	3	10	17	36	81 1	18
Enteric Fever											
Small Pox											
Measles		1	1								
Scarlet Fever											
Whooping Cough ..		1	1								
Diphtheria and Croup											
Influenza		2						2			
Erysipelas		1							1		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..		10				1	4	5			
Tuberculous Meningitis		1				1					
Other Tuberculous Diseases		1					1				
Cancer, malignant disease		16							6	10	
Rheumatic Fever ..		1							1		
Meningitis		3					2	1			1
Organic Heart Disease		20						3	4	13	2
Bronchitis		17			2			1	3	11	2
Pneumonia (all forms)		9	1	1	2					5	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..		5							1	4	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		4	4								
Appendicitis & Typhlitis											
Cirrhosis of Liver ..											
Alcoholism		1							1		1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		8							4	4	
Puerperal Fever											
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition											
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		7	7								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		4				1		1		2	2
Suicide		2							1	1	
Other Defined Diseases		40	3	1	1		2	4	14	15	2
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown		18					1			17	7
		172	17	2	5	3	10	17	36	82	18

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year of age.
All Causes	Certified { Uncertified	5		3		8	1	2	3	3	17
Small-pox											
Chicken-pox .. .											
Measles											
Scarlet Fever .. .										1	1
Whooping-Cough ..											
Diphtheria and Croup										1	1
Erysipelas											
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal											
Tuberculosis ..											
Other Tuberculous											
Diseases											
Meningitis											
(not Tuberculous)											
Convulsions											
Laryngitis											
Bronchitis											
Pneumonia (all forms)								1			1
Diarrhœa											
Enteritis				1		1			2	1	4
Gastritis				1		1					1
Syphilis											
Rickets											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at birth ..											
Atelectasis											
Congenital											
Malformations ..											
Premature birth ..		4				4					4
Atrophy, Debility and											
Marasmus		1		1		2		1			3
Other Causes							1		1		2
Totals		5		3		8	1	2	3	3	17

244 births (Table 1) were registered in the district during the year 1914, and 1 registered outside belonged to the district. These 245 births give a birth-rate of 18·3 per 1,000 of the population; as compared with an average rate for the years 1909-13 of 21·2.

The 1914 birth-rate therefore was 2·9 below the average of the past 5 years.

The corresponding birth-rate of England and Wales was 23·8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1913, and lower than the rate in any other year on record, due allowance being made for revised estimates of population. Compared with the revised average in the 10 years 1904-13, the birth-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 2·1 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered in the district in 1914 (Table 1) was 163; but as 10 other deaths occurred elsewhere among Pershore residents which have to be included, and 1 death of a non-resident is excluded, the net deaths belonging to the district numbered 172, and give a death-rate of 12·8 as compared with the average of 13·9 for the 5 years, 1909-13.

The death-rate for England and Wales last year was 14·0 per 1,000, which was 0·2 per 1,000 above the revised rate in 1913; compared with the revised average rate in the ten years, 1904-13, the death-rate in 1914 showed a decrease of 0·7 per 1,000.

The infant mortality (see Table I.) of the district calculated in the ordinary way, equalled 69, whereas the corresponding mortality of England and Wales was 105.

Except that the birth-rate (18·3) was low, the Vital Statistics for 1914 were satisfactory.

It will be observed (Table III.) that 1 death from Measles, 1 from Whooping Cough, 2 from Influenza and 10 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were the only fatal cases of the ordinary infectious diseases.

The "Standardised death-rate" appears in Table I. for the first time. Reference to these rates will be found in my "General Observations."

" Notifiable Diseases. "

Table II. shows the number of cases "notified," and Table V. the local zymotic death-rates of 1914, as compared with the corresponding ones of England and Wales.

TABLE V.

Rates per 1,000 of population.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Enteric	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (under 2 years)	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
		Crude.	Standardized.								
Pershore Rural District	18.3	12.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.2	69
England and Wales	23.8	14.0	13.7	0.05	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.21	0.15	0.48	105

Enteric Fever.

The solitary case of Enteric Fever reported during the year was notified at Strensham in November; and there is little doubt the disease was contracted in Birmingham.

Apparently this was one of several cases investigated with great care, which were of great etiological interest, as they seemed to be associated with a "carrier" patient *i.e.* a person who at the time was not ill, but was capable of disseminating the specific germs of Typhoid Fever.

Smallpox.

There was no case.

Measles.

As you know Measles is not notifiable, and I can only judge of its prevalence or otherwise, by the deaths registered and School-closing Orders I have to make.

Table III. shows that but 1 death was registered: this was a child aged 10 months and took place at Wyre on September 3rd.

Wyre Schools were closed on September 7th for 10 days. Upton Snodsbury Schools on September 21st for 25 days, on account of the disease. Special reference will be found to "Measles" in my "General Observations."

Scarlet Fever.

Table VI. gives the monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever during 1914.

TABLE VI.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.	Total.	Dates of fatal cases.
Abbots Wood ..	Feb. (3)	3	Nil
Bishampton ..	Mar. (1), July (2),	3	
Crophorne ..	Jan. (1)	1	
Eckington ..	April (2), July (2), Sept. (1)	5	
Grafton Flyford..	Dec. (1)	1	
North Piddle ..	Mar. (1)	1	
Peopleton ..	Jan. (1), Feb. (1)	2	
Pershore ..	Feb. (1), May (1)	5	
Pinvin ..	July (2), Oct. (1)		
	Jan (1), Feb. (1)	3	
Stoulton ..	April (1)	1	
	Nov. (1)		
Strensham ..	Nov. (1)	1	
Wick ..	Jan. (2), May (1), June (2)	5	
	Jan. (5), Feb. (6), Mar. (2), April (3), May (2), June (2), July (6), Sept. (1), Oct. (1), Nov. (2), Dec. (1)	31		Nil

Table VI. shows that only 31 cases of Scarlatina occurred among your population of 13340 persons during the year, that they were distributed among 12 localities, and that there was no death. 26 of these cases (Table II.) occurred in children under 15 years of age. All the patients but two (notified at Grafton Flyford and Peopleton) were removed to your Isolation Hospital, and the ordinary precautions adopted in your district were taken; these however as you know, do not include efficient disinfection of infected bedding, because you do not possess a disinfecting apparatus at your Hospital.

The case at Strensham was not heard of until Nov. 12th when the child was in the "peeling stage." This child did not attend school, but other members of the family did so, until November 10th. The patient was removed to the hospital as quickly as possible, after notification was received, and fortunately there was no extension of the outbreak. The other outbreaks require no comment.

Whooping Cough.

The local prevalence or otherwise of Whooping Cough is unknown unless deaths occur, or schools are closed. I do know, however, that an infant aged 9 months died at Pirton on August 26th and that the disease was so prevalent at Whittington that the schools had to be closed in March, April and May for 30 days, and those at Little Comberton in October and November for 29 days.

Diphtheria.

Table VII. shows the monthly incidence of the disease during 1914.

TABLE VII.

Locality.	No. of cases in each month.	Total.	Dates of fatal cases
Charlton .	Nov. (1)	1	Nil
Cropthorne .	Mar (1), Oct. (1)	2	
Grafton Flyford.	July (1)	1	
Pershore ..	April (1), May (1), Oct. (1), Nov. (1)	4	
Pinvin	Jan. (1), Mar. (1), July (1)	3	
White Ladies Aston	July (1)	1	Nil
	Jan. (1) Mar. (2), April (1), May (1), July (3), Oct. (2), Nov. (2)	12	

All these cases were treated at home, as you have not at present any accommodation for Diphtheria patients at your Hospital.

Table III. shows that no death was due to Diphtheria, and Table II. that 11 of the 12 cases were children.

Schools.

The following Schools were closed during the year, viz.

Name.	Date Closed.	Period in School Days.	Cause.
Wick P.	27 Jan.	9 days	Influenza Colds
Flyford Flavel C.	9 Feb.	10 days	Chickenpox
Whittington C.E.	27 Mch.	10 days	Whooping Cough
Whittington C.E.	20 April	15 days	Whooping Cough
Charlton C.E. (Infant)	20 May	7 days	Chickenpox
Whittington C.E.	25 May	5 days	Whooping Cough
Wyre C.E.	7 Sept	10 days	Measles
Upton Snodsbury C.E.	21 Sept.	25 days	Measles
Little Comberton C.E.	6 Oct.	24 days	Whooping Cough
Ditto	16 Nov.	5 days	Whooping Cough
Bredicot C.E.	3 Dec.	15 days	Chickenpox

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table VIII. gives the number of deaths and death-rates per 10,000 of the population, in your District during the years 1905-14.

TABLE VIII.

	Average Rates 1905-14	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
No. of Deaths in District ..	13	10 ^c	7 ^b	14 ^a	10	6	20	17	13	13	22
District Death Rate per 10,000 of population ..	10.1	7.4	5.2	10.5	7.5	4.7	15.7	13.2	10.1	10.1	17.1
County Death Rate per 10,000 of population ..	7.6	Not yet known	6.6	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.0

- a. Includes a death in Powick Lunatic Asylum of a person chargeable to the district.
b. Includes a death in Powick Lunatic Asylum of a person chargeable to the district.
c. Includes a death in Welland Sanatorium of a person chargeable to the district.

For further remarks upon Tuberculosis I refer you to my "General Observations."

Isolation Hospital.

29 patients suffering from Scarlatina were treated at your Isolation Hospital during 1914. None of the Diphtheria patients were sent there as you have only (as yet) accommodation for isolating Scarlatina.

In my Annual Report for 1907, I mentioned that acting upon my advice you had decided to provide a ward pavilion for Diphtheria, subsequently, however, you decided not to build it. Quite recently I advised you to reconsider the question, for should a case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis require to be isolated at the Hospital there was no provision for doing so. The day I made this report you ordered a Ward Pavilion for 8 persons (4 males and 4 females) to be built, and the work is now being proceeded with. Should this pavilion not be required for these patients it can subsequently (if you so decide) be used for Diphtheria patients, and without doubt will be a serviceable addition to your Hospital.

Disinfection.

The remarks I made in my 1912 Report still apply.

Sanitary Work.

The 16 cottages, you are building at Pinvin under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts, 1909, are almost completed, and 12 of them were let when this Report went to the printer.

Your schemes for for building labourers' dwellings at Fladbury,

Wyre, Cropthorne, and Peopleton, have been postponed in consequence the War, the increased cost of building, and on the advice of the Treasury that no loans which are not absolutely necessary should be applied for. A site for cottages at Wyre has been purchased, and provisional agreements made with owners of suitable sites at Fladbury and Cropthorne.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners built 16 cottages in Pershore during 1913, and are now erecting 8 others there. The rentals of the latter will be lower than those of the former. This will supply a much felt want.

Mr. Moulson has continued to make inspections under the Housing Acts, and last year laid 181 "records" of this work before the Public Health Committee, who gave him requisite instructions.

I made special reference in my last Annual Report to the desirability of causing fixed windows in all living rooms to be made to open and gave my reasons for doing so. I now have the pleasure to report that Mr. Moulson has been instructed to get this done as circumstances require.

Water Supply.

I said last year that negotiations were still going on for acquiring springs in the Cotswold Hills, in order to supply the town of Pershore and the village of Pinvin with water, and that there then seemed every probability that an agreement would be entered into.

These negotiations unfortunately have now fallen through, and so far as I know, there is no available source from which to obtain a much required water supply. To all intents and purposes the water-supply of these places is the same now as it was when I presented my first Report upon the question, in November, 1893.

Sewerage

Pershore.

I have often said that the defective sewerage of Pershore, which I also reported upon in November, 1893, cannot be effectively dealt with until water-works are available.

Pinvin.

Nothing has been done to improve the sewer ditch at Pinvin, mentioned in my last Report. This nuisance is within a few feet of some cottages, and during the Summer, more particularly, is injurious to health. It is due to the sewage coming from the new sewer which was laid a short time back, and which I said at that time would cause a nuisance unless the sewer was extended further.

Peopleton.

The sewers in Peopleton are flat and defective, and become blocked from time to time. This, added to the unsatisfactory water-supply, causes insanitary conditions to arise in this village.

Whittington.

Complaint was made to the Local Government Board during the year of the Whittington Sewage Outfall, although the effluent turned out was good.

The olfactory nuisance of which complaint was made, was due to the works being designed for dealing with a larger volume of sewage than actually reaches the outfall. I believe this was because due allowance had to be made for prospective building, and consequently the sewage was "over-septicized," *i.e.* was in an advanced state of decomposition before it is discharged on to the filter. This tank has since been partitioned, with the object of preventing "over-septicization," and in such a manner that the sewage treatment, as originally designed, can be effected without increased cost, when more sewage has to be dealt with.

Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter-houses, Scarenging, Hop-picker's, Dairies and Cowsheds.

Mr. Moulson's report explains that these businesses are being duly inspected, and the condition in which they are found.

I have dealt with Milk Supplies in my General Prefatory Observations.

I append Mr. Moulson's report.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

SHIREHALL, WORCESTER,

County Medical Officer.

March, 1915.

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for 1914.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have inspected during the year 181 houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act. Of these 11 were represented as unfit for habitation, 7 have been closed, 2 previously reported have also been closed, and 5 demolished, making 14 in all. 69 have had the defects remedied without Closing Orders being made, and nine cases of overcrowding have been abated.

The 16 houses erected by the Council at Pinvin have been completed, and 10 of them are now let.

At Pershore the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have commenced to erect 8 houses at a cheaper rate than the 16 previously erected by them.

The housing schemes at Fladbury, Wyre, and Peopleton, are now held in abeyance owing to the war, and the increased cost of building materials.

The land at Wyre has been purchased, and provisional agreements have been made with the owners of the land at Fladbury and Peopleton. At Cropthorne nothing further has been done owing to the owners asking an excessive price for the land.

Sewerage.

The tank at the Whittington Sewer Outfall has been reduced in size, owing to complaints, and still turns out a good effluent.

The piping of the ditch at Pinvin stands over owing to the high price of materials.

Slaughter-houses.

The 13 registered, and the 4 licensed slaughter-houses, have been kept clean and in good order during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Of the 40 persons engaged in the milk trade, 5 have been called upon to limewash, and one has laid a new floor to his sheds, which is a great improvement.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses. The old ones in Pershore were closed last year as unfit for habitation, and were demolished this year.

Hop-pickers.

The sheds at the 3 hop-yards, Wick, Fladbury and Broughton Hackett, were put into repair and limewashed before the picking commenced, and supplied with clean straw. I inspected them before and during the picking season. Three new sheds were erected at Wick, and several tents were also used by the pickers.

Scavenging.

Scavenging is still carried on by the Parochial Committee in Pershore. The number of pail closets are increasing, and so does away with the old-fashioned middens. These are emptied twice a week.

I append tabular statement of work completed during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. MOULSON, C.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

Inspector's Tabular Report of the Sanitary Work completed in the
year ending 31st December, 1914.

Infectious Disease	No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease ...	52
	Lots of bedding, clothing, &c. disinfected or destroyed ...	—
	Compensation paid for destruction ...	—
	Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act, 1875 Sec 26) ...	—
Houses. Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.	No. of houses erected ...	25
	No. of houses inspected ...	181
	No. represented as unfit for habitation ..	11
	No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority...	—
	No. of Closing Orders that became operative ..	—
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied without Closing Orders ...	69
	No. of Houses with Defects remedied after Closing Orders ...	—
	No. of Closing Orders determined ...	—
	No. of houses demolished or closed ...	14
	No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15 ...	27
	No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with ..	27
	No. of yards paved or repaved ...	20
	No. of cases of overcrowding abated ...	9
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, &c.	No. observed ...	25
	No. dealt with, as insanitary ...	—
House Drains.	No. laid or relaid ...	7
	No. trapped, ventilated and repaired ...	19
	No. of obstructed drains dealt with ...	9
	No. of house-drains tested ...	30
	No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	8
	No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected ...	3
	No. of dumb wells rectified ...	—
Water Closets.	No. of additional W.C.'s provided ..	—
	No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water ..	2
Privies and Ashpits	No. of additional privies and ashpits provided ..	6
	No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s ..	—
	No. converted to pail closets ...	8
	No. repaired ...	22
Scavenging.	No. of houses from which refuse was removed ...	—
	No. of privies and ashpits cleansed... ..	373
	No. of portable receptacles cleansed ...	3885
	No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed ...	952
	How often is house refuse removed ...	on notice
Smoke Nuisances.	No. under observation ...	—
	No. abated ...	—
Offensive Trades, (S. 112 P.H.A. 1875, S. 51, P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)	No. under observation ..	—
	No. improperly conducted... ..	—
	No. newly established, with consent of Council ...	—
Water Supply.	No. of wells sunk ...	4
	No. of wells cleansed and repaired... ..	6
	No. of wells closed as polluted ...	—
	No. of disused wells abolished ...	—
	No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year... ..	1
	No. of samples of water sent for analysis ...	12
	No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water supplies dealt with ...	2
	No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given ...	9

Slaughter Houses.	No. registered	13
	No. licensed	4
	No. cleansed and repaired ..	1
	At what intervals is each inspected	{ often as possible
	Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	—
Factories and Workshops.	Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out	yes
	No. under inspection	47
	No. certified for linewashing by Inspector ..	8
	No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances...	—
	No. employing "young persons," &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	—
	At what intervals is each inspected	—
Shop Hours' Aet.	No. of outworkers' premises inspected	30
	No. of shops under supervision	—
Purveyors of Milk.	No. of contraventions of Act dealt with ..	—
Dairies.	No. of	17
	No. registered	28
	No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	6
	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
	No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	—
Cowsheds.	Approximate No. of milking cows in District	443
	No. registered	36
	No. of infected milk supplies reported	—
Canal Boats.	At what intervals is each inspected	half-yearly
	No. of boats on register	1
	No. of boats registered during year	—
	No. of certificates renewed	—
	No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	1
	No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	—
Lodging Houses.	No. on Register	—
	No. regularly inspected	—
	No. cleansed and repaired	—
	At what intervals is each inspected	—
Food.	No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	—
	Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	—
	Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	—
Food and Drugs' Act.	No. of samples taken for analysis	—
	No. of samples certified genuine	—
	No. of samples certified adulterated	—
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance.	No. of cases of removal on notice	3
Accumulation of Offensive Refuse.	No. of removals	6
Legal Proceedings.	No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	—
	No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	—
Clerical Work.	No. of preliminary notices served	148
	No. of Statutory notices served	12
	No. of Statutory notices complied with	12
	No. of Statutory notices outstanding	—

(Signed) F. W. MOULSON,

April 9th, 1915.

Sanitary Inspector.